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**Wednesday, July 19, 1967
Asadha 28, 1889 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)



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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 19 1967/Asadha 28,
1989 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कार्यपालिका में न्यायपालिका को पृथक करना

—

1231 श्री विभूति मिश्र

श्री क० ना० तिवारी,

श्री रामचन्द्र उलार्का

श्री धुनेश्वर मीना

श्री हरजी भाई

श्री ल० प्रबाली

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सब राज्यों तथा सघ राज्य
क्षेत्रों में कार्यपालिका तथा न्यायपालिका को
पृथक कर दिया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा तो कितन-कितन सघ
राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा राज्यों में इन्हें पृथक नहीं
किया गया, और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)
(क) बिहार गुजरात केरल, मद्रास महाराष्ट्र,
मैसूर, पंजाब हरियाणा तथा नव राज्य
क्षेत्र चडीगढ़ में न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका
से पृथक कर दिया गया है। इसे आंध्र
प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश

के बहुर म क्षेत्रों में तथा आसाम राजस्थान
और हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में भी
पृथक कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर पश्चिमी
बंगाल तथा नागालैण्ड और चडीगढ़ का
छोड़कर अन्य सघ राज्य क्षेत्रों तथा हिमाचल
प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में इन्हें पृथक नहीं किया
गया है। किन्तु जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में एक
कानून बनाया गया है और इस काय के लिए
कानून बनाने के बारे में पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार
विचार कर रही है। दिल्ली तथा शेष हिमाचल
प्रदेश में कानून बना कर अथवा कार्यपालिका
आदेशों द्वारा इन्हें पृथक करने के प्रश्न पर
विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) इस मुद्दा को लागू करने के
भाग में कार्यपालिका की रीति, वित्तीय कठिनाई
तथा आवश्यक स्थान की अनुपलब्धता
बाधक रही है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र जब हम लोग स्वाधी-
नता की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे उस वकन हम लोग
अपेक्षों में माग करते थे कि न्यायपालिका
और कार्यपालिका अलग अलग होने चाहिये।
स्वाधीनता के बाद गांधी जी ने भी कहा
था कि कांग्रेस की जा कमिटेमेंट्स है स्वाधी-
नता के बाद कांग्रेस उन को निवाहे। गृह मंत्री
जी ने अभी बताया कि कुछ आर्थिक कठिनाइया
हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हू कि ये आर्थिक
कठिनाया कब तक दूर होगी और मसूचे
भारत में कब तक न्यायपालिका और कार्य-
पालिका अलग अलग हो जायगी इस के बारे
में आपकी क्या योजना है?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बिष्णुधर शर्मा) माननीय सदस्य ने जो
कहा है वह ठीक है और हम लोगों की सब

राष्ट्रीय नीति भी है कि न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका प्रलग प्रलग किये जायें। इसी नीति के अन्तर्गत संविधान के बाइरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल में भी इस को शामिल किया गया है और उसी के अनुसार ज्यादातर राज्यों में न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका का विभाजन हो चुका है। कुछ राज्य बचे हैं जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल और जम्मू तथा काश्मीर जम्मू-काश्मीर में इन दोनों को प्रलग प्रलग करने का कानून पास हो चुका है और अब उस कानून को लागू करने का प्रश्न राज्य सरकार के विचारधीन है। इसी तरह का पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के सामने भी है उन्होंने भी इस बात का संकेत हमें दिया है कि वह इस काम को करने वाले हैं और मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है हम लोग इस प्रश्न के पीछे सगे हुए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस तरह का विभाजन हो जावे और इस से जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय नीति संविधान में घोषित है वह पूरी हो सके।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : जैसे घाघ्र में यह काम प्रांशिक हुआ है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर यह काम प्रांशिक हुआ है वहाँ पर हमारी सरकार ने क्या वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा है कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को कर दीजिए। यदि वहाँ पर इस काम को करने के लिए कुछ खर्च का प्रभाव हो तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस प्रभाव को पूरा करने के लिए तैयार है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ। जहाँ जहाँ यह काम प्रांशिक रूप से हुआ है, वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा गया है। जिन जिन राज्यों में इस काम में पूर्ण रूप से प्रगति नहीं हुई है गृह मंत्री जी ने वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है। जहाँ तक आंध्र प्रदेश

का सवाल है कुछ एग्जेंसी एरियाब है, मेडयूल एरियाब है, बेकबर्ब एरियाब है, वहाँ पर तीन-चार दिनों में यह काम नहीं हुआ है। इस के लिये पहले तो राज्य सरकार कहते थे कि प्रांशिक समस्या है परन्तु अब वे प्रांशिक समस्यायें हटाने के लिए तैयार हैं उन्होंने किसी तरह की कोई प्रांशिक सहायता केन्द्र से नहीं मांगी है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस और राज्य सरकार जल्दी कदम उठावेंगी।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि जहाँ जहाँ ज्यूडीशियरी और एक्जीक्यूटिव संप्रेत हुए हैं वहाँ इन का संप्रेत केडर नहीं बना है। जो एक्जीक्यूटिव के मैजिस्ट्रेट्स हैं वे थोड़े दिन के लिये ज्यूडीशियरी में और फिर एक्जीक्यूटिव में ट्रांस्फर हो जाते हैं। इस तरह की बात होने से ये मैजिस्ट्रेट्स जिस तरह का निष्पक्ष न्याय इन को देना चाहिये कभी कभी डर की वजह से नहीं दे पाते हैं। यदि यह बात सही है तो क्या सरकार ज्यूडीशियरी के लिये कोई परमानेंट केडर बनाने पर विचार कर रही है या इस प्रकार की स्टेट्स को सलाह दे रही है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह सही है। जहाँ जहाँ न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका को प्रलग प्रलग करके उनका प्रलग प्रलग कैडर नहीं बनाया गया है वहाँ हम लोग इस बात को नहीं मानते हैं कि न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका का विभाजन ठीक से हुआ है। जहाँ जहाँ कैडर नहीं बने है वहाँ हम प्रयत्न करते हैं कि प्रलग प्रलग कैडर बनाये जाय और ऐसी व्यवस्था होने पर ही हम उसका ठीक से विभाजन मानने हैं।

श्री बुलेद्वर मीना : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जहाँ पर कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका प्रलग प्रलग है वहाँ पर कुछ कार्यपालिका के लोग और राजनीतिक सीडर लोग उन के काम में हस्तक्षेप करते हैं ? इस बीच को

रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस तरह की चीजों को हटाने के लिये ही दोनों का विभाजन किया जा रहा है ।

श्री स० प्रभासी : जहाँ जहाँ न्याय-पालिका और कार्यपालिका अलग अलग हैं, क्या वहाँ वे सफलता पूर्वक चल रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ ।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यतायतें कि जहाँ जहाँ विभाजन हो गया है, विभाजन के पश्चात् मुकदमों के निबटारे में पहले जो समय लगता था, अब भी उतना ही लगता है या पहले से ज्यादा लगता है ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जहाँ तक मेरी सूचना है, वहाँ की निबटारे में अब शीघ्रता होने लगा है ।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अब तक ज्यूडिशियरी और एक्जा-क्यूटिव सेपरेट क्यों नहीं हुई ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी स्कीम 149 में लागू की थी और इस के बारे में उन्होंने एक फेसल प्रोग्राम बनाया था तथा काफी जिलों में इस काम को कार्यान्वित किया है । कुनाऊ के कुछ जिले, पहाड़ी जिले ऐसे हैं, जहाँ यह स्कीम अभी लागू नहीं की गई है । उसके लिये भी राज्य सरकार के माननीय गृह-मंत्री जी द्वारा लिखा गया है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या यह सही है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों इस लिये अपने यहाँ

कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका को अलग अलग नहीं करना चाहती, कि इनके अलग हो जाने से वे मनमाने ढंग से लोगों को सजा नहीं कर सकते ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात ठीक नहीं है । सब राज्य सरकारों ने इस बात को मान लिया है कि वे इस बात को अपने यहाँ करगो और अपनी अपनी परिस्थितियों के अनुसार वे इसको शीघ्रतापूर्वक करने का प्रयत्न भी कर रही हैं ।

'Shri S. Kandappan: The separation of the judiciary from the executive is so basic to the healthy functioning of democracy that it is unfortunate that we have not yet finalised the whole thing in view of the importance of this basic issue,' would the Central Government constantly get in touch with the States and try to help them in all possible ways to expedite the matter?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Yes, we are trying to do that

श्री रबी राय : क्या मंत्री महोदय, ऐसा महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि साधारण नागरिक को कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के अलग अलग न होने की वजह से न्याय नहीं मिलता है ? क्या मंत्री महोदय तदन में आश्वासन देंगे कि कितने सालों में कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका को अलग अलग किया जा सकेगा ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जी हाँ मैंने अभी बताया है कि देश के अधिकांश भागों में यह काम पूरा हो चुका है । कुछ ऐसे भाग बाकी बचे हैं जहाँ पूरा नहीं हुआ है, वहाँ भी काम जल्दी पूरा हो जाय, इस के लिये प्रयत्न जारी है ।

Pakistani Nationals Overstaying in India

+

*1232. **Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:**
Shri N. S. Sharma:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Atam Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani nationals are overstaying in India at present; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to send them back to Pakistan

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The number of Pakistani nationals overstaying in India as on the 31st May, 1967, was 12,603. Out of these, 5,261 have applied for extension, and 832 have claimed Indian citizenship. Necessary action under the Foreigners Act is being taken against the remaining 6,510 persons.

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या मंत्री महोदय, को यह बात सालूम है कि उत्तर-प्रदेश में बरेली में खास तौर पर 8-10 साल से बहुत से पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स पुलिस की लापरवाही की वजह से ओवरस्टे कर रहे हैं और उन की एक्टिवटीज ऐंटी नेशनल है, यदि हां तो वह कितने हैं और कब से हैं और उन को शीघ्र डिपोर्ट करने की क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्री विद्याधरण शुक्ल : उत्तर प्रदेश के हर एक जिले में कितने लोग हैं इस की सूचना मेरे पास नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 1650 ऐसे लोग हैं जो वहां आवरस्टे कर रहे हैं। उन में 123 ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो पाकिस्तान की माइनारिटी कम्युनिटीज को बिलौंग करते हैं और उन के ऊपर राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। किन्हीं लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान में रहने के गिमे वीसा के एक्सटेंसन के लिए

दरखास्त दी है, कुछ लोगों ने अदालतों में केस किये हैं और वे चाहते हैं कि उन की जो नागरिकता है वह भारत की घोषित की जाय पर जहां तक राज्य सरकार का सवाल है वह इस प्रश्न के ऊपर उचित कार्यवाही कर रही है।

श्री बृज भूषण लाल : क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इस फौरनर्स एक्ट में कुछ ऐसे फलाज हैं, त्रुटियां हैं जिनका कि फायदा यह पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स उठा रहे हैं तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उन सब खामियों को दूर करने के लिए फौरनर्स एक्ट में कोई संशोधन करने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

श्री विद्याधरण शुक्ल : जहां तक अभी वर्तमान का सवाल है ऐसा कोई फला हमारी निगाह में नहीं आया है जिसके कि अन्तर्गत इस तरह के सिटीजेंस फौरनर्स एक्ट की खामियों का फायदा उठा सकें अलवत्ता इस तरीके की यदि कोई चीज हमारे ध्यान में आयेगी तो जरूर उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : पाक नेशनल्स जो ओवरस्टे कर रहे हैं क्या उन में ऐसे पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स भी हैं जोकि स्पाई का भी काम करते हैं यदि हां तो उन के ऊपर उचित देखभाल करने का सरकार ने क्या इंजाम किया है ?

श्री विद्याधरण शुक्ल : उन के ऊपर देखभाल करने का पूरा इंतजाम है।

श्री जार्ज फरेनेन्डाज : यह जो पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का जिक्र करने में आ जाता है उस में यह जो पठान हैं उन का भी हमेशा समावेश करने में आ जाता है तो हमारा मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रश्न है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे बहुत से पठान देश के बटवारे के

पहले से रहते आ रहे हैं, इस मुल्क के अलग अलग इलाकों में वह पठान रहते हैं तो क्या उन को भी सरकार पाकिस्तानी नेशनल्स मानती है और क्या सरकार उन के बारे में ऐसी कोई नीति अपनाने को तैयार है कि अगर वे लोग हिन्दुस्तान में रहना चाहें तो उन को हिन्दुस्तान का नागरिक मान लिया जाय ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : यदि माननीय सदस्य का पठानों से आशय अफगानिस्तान के नागरिकों का है तो मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें पाकिस्तान के नागरिक के रूप में नहीं माना जाता है। वे अफगानिस्तान के नागरिक के रूप में माने जाते हैं। यदि वे कानून के अनुसार भारतीय नागरिक बनने की दरखास्त देते हैं तो कानून के अनुसार उन के आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार किया जाता है।

श्री भवु लिमये : बम्बई में उन को बड़ी संख्या में नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है।

श्री सु० अ० खां० : पठानों से मतलब साफ होता है पख्तुनिस्तान वाले, बादशाह खां वाले और यह पठान तो हिन्दुस्तान में बंटवारे से बहुत पहले से रह रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डज : मैं पख्तुनिस्तान के जो रहने वाले हैं बादशाह खां वाले उन पठानों का मैं जिक्र कर रहा हूँ और यह पठान तो यहां बंटवारे से पहले से इस देश में रहते आ रहे हैं।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : जैसा मैंने इस के बारे में पहले कहा हुआ है कि यदि पाकिस्तान या अफगानिस्तान के नागरिक यहां रहते हैं और वे भारतीय नागरिकता के लिए दरखास्त देते हैं तो कानून के अनुसार उन की दरखास्तों पर विचार किया जाता है। हम लोग किसी ऐसे

व्यक्ति को बाहर नहीं निकालना चाहते जो भारतीय नागरिकता पाने का अधिकारी हों।

Shri A. V. Patil: May I know the number of Pakistani nationals over-staying, Statewise?

Mr. Speaker: In every State? No. no.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if Government are aware of the fact that some of the Pakistani nationals over-staying in India are actively involved in espionage activities as was disclosed by the arrest of a Pakistani in Cachar recently and if so, what steps are taken to stop this?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Those Pakistani citizens about whom we have doubts are kept under watch and we see that they do not indulge in any such anti-national activity.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Has it come to the notice of the Government that near the Hindon Airport in the Ghaziabad, thousands of binoculars are found and the officials of the Pakistani Embassy visit that area often ostensibly for shikar purposes such as deer or duck shooting? Has this fact come to the notice of the Government? Has the Government verified why large number of binoculars have been found in that area with the villagers who have nothing to do with binoculars? Hindon airport is an important airport. A number of butcher's shops also have been opened there so that vultures may be there. These vultures, as you know. Sir, are a great danger to the landing and taking off of aircraft. Will the Government enquire into this? Has anything come to the notice of the Government?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: This really does not arise out of this question but we shall definitely look into it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर दास्त्री : राजस्थान से लगता हुआ जो पाकिस्तान का क्षेत्र है

क्या उसमें भी कुछ इस प्रकार के पाकिस्तानी बुलवैडिये भारत में बड़ी सख्या में पाये गये हैं अराष्ट्रीय गतिविधियां करते हुए और क्या यह भी सत्य है कि दिल्ली में कुछ इस प्रकार के पाकिस्तानी नागरिक रह रहे हैं जिनके विपरीत दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट भी निर्णय दे चुका है कि इनका भारत में रहना हितकर नहीं है लेकिन क्योंकि दिल्ली के कुछ राजनीतिक नेता उन की कमर पर हैं इसलिए अभी तक वे दिल्ली से हटाये नहीं जा सके हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल राजस्थान की सीमा पर भी 'अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ ऐसे पाकिस्तान के नागरिक हैं और उन के ऊपर जैसा मैंने पहले कहा हम लोग ध्यान रखते हैं और यदि किसी नागरिक के ऊपर शक होता है कि वे भारत के विरुद्ध कोई ऐसी वैसी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं तो उन पर कानूनन कार्यवाही भी जानी है ।

जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है एक नागरिक के बारे में इस तरीके का प्रश्न श्री भटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने उठाया था पर वह बात सत्य नहीं है कि हाईकोर्ट ने ऐसी कोई इस पर राय दी है कि उस का यहां रहना भारत के हित में नहीं है ।

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त हाईकोर्ट ने उसे पाकिस्तानी नागरिक डिक्लेयर किया हुआ नहीं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल हाईकोर्ट ने केवल यह राय दी थी कि वह पाकिस्तानी नागरिक है । हम लोग उस को पाकिस्तानी नागरिक ही मानते हैं और उस के ऊपर जो भी कार्यवाही की जाती है या जिस तरीके से उस के ऊपर ध्यान रखना चाहिए वह ध्यान प्रथम देखते हैं उस के ऊपर पाकिस्तानी नागरिक की हैसियत से रखी जाती

थी प्रकाशश्रीर शास्त्री स्वामीय यह था कि उसके भारत में रहने की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद और पाकिस्तानी हाईकोर्ट द्वारा डिक्लेयर होने के बाद भी क्या वह अभी तक दिल्ली में है क्योंकि कुछ बड़े कायस के नेता उस की कमर पर हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल हम ने बहुत से पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को भारत में रहने की इजाजत दी है । उनका वीसा एक, एक साल के लिए एक्सटेंड किया जाता है और उसी तरीके से इस व्यक्ति का भी वीसा हम ने साल ब साल एक्सटेंड करने का कार्य किया है ।

श्री एस० एस० जोशी मंत्री महाशय ने श्री जार्ज फरेन्सीज के सवाल का जो जवाब दिया है उस से मामला साफ नहीं होता है । श्री जार्ज फरेन्सीज ने अभी जो गवाह पूछा था वह अफगानिस्तान के पठानों के बारे में नहीं था लेकिन जो बादशाहखा का इलाका है जिसको कि पञ्चूनिस्तान कहा जाता है, वहां से जो पठान भारत में रह रहे हैं और कुछ पहले से रह रहे हैं क्या उन पठानों को इस देश में रहने के लिए हम लोग इजाजत देते । जब पञ्चूनिस्तान बनेगा तब वह दूसरा देश बनेगा लेकिन आज तो वह पाकिस्तान का हिस्सा है और इसलिए वह पाकिस्तानी कहालायेगा और वह पूछना चाहते हैं कि वह जो बादशाहखा के अनुयायी पठान लोग हैं उन लोगों को यहां इस देश में रहने देकर अपना जीवन बसर करने का मौका देने की नीति सरकार की है या नहीं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल मैं इस के बारे में पहले ही कह चुका हू कि जो भी इस तरीके के पञ्चून यहां भारत में हैं और इस देश में रहना चाहते हैं और भारत की नागरिकता प्राप्त करने के लिए दरखास्त देते हैं उन की दरखास्तों पर कानूनन विचार किया जाता है । हम लोग इस के बारे में हमेशा

हैं और समझते हैं कि जो भी ऐना नागरिक भारत में रह कर भारत को फायदा पहुंचा सके या भारत के काम में अच्छी तरह सहयोग दे सके उस को निकासने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I can call only one by one. I have called two Members from the Opposition—Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri S. M. Joshi. I am now calling a Congress Member.

श्री राज बिशन क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की जानकारी दें कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में क्या कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इस तरह के इन्टरव्यू जारी किये हैं कि कोई भी पाक नेशनल किनो देर तक यहां रह सकता है और कितनी देर के बाद उस को जाना होगा ? दूसरी बात यह कि हिन्दुस्तान पाक का कन्सिक्ट के वक्त जितने पाक नेशनल्स यहां पर थे उन में किसी के खिलाफ स्पाइज करने की कोई रिपोर्ट आई थी। अगर आई थी तो उन में क्या कारवाई की गई ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल जहां तक पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का सम्बन्ध है, वह कानून के अनुसार जो फॉरेंस एक्ट है या पासपोर्ट और वीजा के जो रेगुलेशन हैं उन के अनुसार ही भारत में रह सकता है। जहां तक पाकिस्तानी स्पाइज का सवाल है कुछ मामले हमारे ध्यान में जरूर आये हैं।

Mr. Speaker: We have spent 15 minutes on this question. Do you want me to continue with this still? There are 20 more Members, wanting to put questions. If it is only one or two I do not mind. Of course, this question deals with the Pakistani people staying here, but I think during the question time you will not be able to get much of the information.

श्री राज बिशन अवरबाल : क्या माननीय क्या मन्त्रालय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे

कि कुसपैठ करने की जो पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की गतिविधियां बहुत वर्षों से हो रही हैं उन के निराकरण के लिये बुनियादी इस धर्मी तक निकला है या नहीं, और क्या इस पर भी ध्यान देगे कि जो सीमा पट्टी है उस के पांच मील अन्दर की ओर और पांच मील पकिस्तान की ओर कोई ऐसी चेक कर दी जाय जिस से वहां पर रुकावट हो जाये और इस तरह की गतिविधियां जो होती हैं वह सवा के लिये बन्द हो जाये।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव हमारे विचार में नहीं है।

University in N.E. Region

*1233. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Bamerjee
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2150 on the 23rd November, 1986 and state

(a) whether a decision in the matter of the setting up of a new University in the North Eastern region has since been taken, and

(b) whether this University will specialise in the welfare problems of the hill people and the social integration of the people of the hills and the plains?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Tripathi Sen): (a) The proposal is still under the consideration of the Government

(b) The proposed University is intended to serve the educational and cultural needs of the hill people. It is also expected to promote among the people of the region a sense of integration with the rest of the country

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर गया है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों

के जो लड़के लड़कियाँ हैं उन के ऊपर मैदानी लोगों के साथ शादी विवाह करने के बारे में रोक लगाई जाती है ? तो मैदानी लोगों में और पहाड़ी लोगों में सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक एकता कायम हो और पृथक्ता तथा अलग-अलग वाली जो बात है वह खत्म हो, इसके लिये इस विषय का अध्ययन करने के लिये कोई पीठ विशेष रूप से इस विश्व-विद्यालय में स्थापित की जायेगी ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: A committee was appointed by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission (1) to assess the present facilities for higher education in the north-eastern region of India like Nagaland, NEFA, Manipur and the hill areas of Assam, (2) to consider the type of higher education best suited to the needs of the area and (3) to examine whether it would be desirable to set up a university or an autonomous institution under the University Grants Commission Act of 1956. The Committee was also asked to consider how a liaison between the hill people and the plains people can be maintained. The committee, after due consideration, came to the conclusion that the proposed university can be located in Shillong where the plain people and the hill people live together. The Committee has also proposed that there should be intensive studies with a view to bringing about social integration between the hills and the plains people.

श्री मधु लिमये : असम के पुनर्गठन के बारे में सरकार के द्वारा जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं क्या उन पर अमल होने के पश्चात् यह विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा या पहले से ही सरकार इसे बनायेगी, क्योंकि दो चीजों को मिलाना अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

Dr. Triguna Sen: In order to enact a Central law for setting up the proposed university, it is necessary, under the Constitution that the legislature concerned should pass a resolution

requesting the Centre to establish a university. Assam Legislature has already passed a resolution. Now we are waiting for the Nagaland legislature to pass such a resolution.

श्री मधु लिमये : मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा नहीं आयेगा ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: We are told that the Nagaland legislature will pass the resolution in August 1967. As soon as it is done, we propose to go ahead with the establishment of the university.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षण का जो माध्यम रहेगा वह अंग्रेजी न रहते हुए उसी इलाके की भाषा रहेगी ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Since it is going to be a Central university, the people of the hill districts demand that both Hindi and English should be the media of instruction.

Shri Swell: It is very heartening to hear from the Minister that soon after the Nagaland legislature adopts the resolution in August, they will go ahead with the establishment of this university. May I know whether it is a fact that whereas last year Government made a budget provision of Rs. 1 crore for this university as well as the Jawaharlal Nehru University in Delhi, this time the budget provision for both these universities is only Rs. 7.50 lakhs? How do you propose to go ahead with the establishment of any of these two universities with only Rs. 7.50 lakhs?

Dr. Triguna Sen: It is not a question of the budget provision. We have calculated how much can be actually spent during this period. There is no use inflating the figure. We could have said Rs. 3 crores, but we must be realistic. We consider this amount sufficient.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद दो माल पहले जब नत्कालीन शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात पर सहमत थे कि पूर्वोत्तर भारत में तब एक विश्वविद्यालय बनायेगा और उस के बाद कुछ रद्द भी उठाया गया था तथा इस सब के अन्दर घोषणा की गई थी कि स्थान निश्चित किया जायेगा मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में आज तक कोई फैसला क्यों नहीं लिया जा सका। विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिये क्या सरकार किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँच रही है। क्या कोई राजनीतिक बाधाएँ हैं? अगर है तो कौन सी हैं, या वित्तीय बाधाएँ हैं।

Dr Triguna Sen. I have explained in the beginning that the location has been fixed by the Committee at Shillong. I have also explained that under the Constitution, it is necessary that the Nagaland Assembly should pass a resolution requesting the Centre to establish the university. They have not done so as yet.

श्री निहाल सिंह क्या मंत्री जी बन लयने में पूर्वोत्तर विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा के लिये कोई मिलिटरी मायम का डिपार्टमेंट खोला जायगा या नहीं?

Shri S. Kundu. May I know whether the Minister is aware that the Education Commission has recommended the Establishment of six major universities in India? Does he consider it worth-while to set up one such a major university in the north-eastern region of India particularly Manipur?

Dr Triguna Sen: This recommendation of the Education Commission was considered. The Ministry does not feel that we should establish certain major or minor universities. The whole interpretation has been considered. We have defined major as the Centre of Advanced Studies in different subjects.

श्री श्री प्र. प्रसाद नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट का ध्यान में रखते हुए शिलांग यूनि-

वर्सिटी के अलावा जो भारतवर्ष में और यूनिवर्सिटी है उन में हिलस्टुडेन्स को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या सरकार उनको विशेष सुविधायें देने की कोई योजना बना रही है।

Dr Triguna Sen. We have not considered it as yet.

Shri Hem Barua. Since the separatist psychology growing in certain parts of North-Eastern India is due to the failure on the part of Government to create a comprehensive Indian outlook, may I know whether this university proposes to create that comprehensive Indian outlook or it is going to give a fillip to further separatist psychology in this country? If it proposes to create a comprehensive Indian outlook may I know what specific steps Government contemplate to take or have already taken in that direction?

Dr Triguna Sen. I think it is up to this Parliament to first formulate a national policy of education. As soon as this is done it will be the duty of the Ministry of Education to implement it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair. This proposal was first mooted by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru when he was alive. I would like to know as the consideration of a proposal mooted by even the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru takes so much time for study and implementation how long we should wait for actually the university to come into existence? Can we get an idea when this will be really implemented?

Dr Triguna Sen. It was in August 1963 that the meeting of the representatives of the Tribal people resolved to move the Government of India. They met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 11 December of the same year. A committee was formed and they submitted their report. We are pursuing it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair. Four years for a Committee?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Unless, as I explained according to the Constitution, the Assembly passes a resolution, how can we do it?

Shri Kartik Oraon: You talk of social, cultural and emotional integration on the one hand and, on the other, you talk of special universities to be set up to specialise in the welfare problem. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he proposes to set up similar universities in other parts of the country; if so, may I know where they will be set up?

Dr. Triguna Sen: If there is a necessity, we will consider it.

Shri D. Amat: This university specialises in the welfare of the hill tribe. But I know when two students from Orissa belonging to the hill tribe, sons of Members of Parliament who are present here, approached the university authorities for admission they were refused admission. Then how do you say that it is for the welfare of the hill tribe?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I have not understood the question.

Mr. Speaker: What is there to answer? The Minister will consider it.

श्री रबी राय : अभी मंत्री महोदय बता रहे थे कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जाने के बाद इस विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना में सुविधा होगी। इस विश्वविद्यालय में जो पहाड़ी इलाके के बच्चे हैं उनके लिए निःशुल्क शिक्षा देना अभी असम्भव है। लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय आश्वासन देंगे कि पहाड़ी इलाकों के जो बच्चे हैं उनको सबसिडी दे कर, सहायता दे कर उनको शिक्षा देने का इंतजाम किया जाएगा ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I think at present there is a system by which the students of the hill areas who go to the Gauhati University are being educated free of cost. The provision is there.

Mr. Speaker: One hon. Member made some complaint about some admission or something.

Dr. Triguna Sen: If he writes to me, I will look into it.

Code of Discipline for Political Parties

***1234. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to introduce a Code of Discipline for political parties; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने पिछले दिनों पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के लीडर्स की एक मीटिंग इस विषय पर विचार करने के लिए बुलाई थी, क्या यह सही है ? अगर हां तो मिन-मिन पोलिटिकल पार्टियों के क्या व्यूज थे ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Only at the time of last General Elections, before the elections I had invited the leaders of the Opposition parties to work out some sort of a code of conduct for the purposes of the elections. Some political parties did respond and we worked out a code of conduct. I think, most of them tried to observe it.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: May I know what were the specific points that were discussed in that meeting?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As I said, the main purpose was to work out some sort of a code of conduct during the election period.

Shri Shri Chand Goel: May I know whether the All-India Secretary of the Jan Sangh wrote to the Home Minister to convene a meeting of all the parties so that a common code not only for

the election period but for all times could be evolved and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: As a matter of fact, this idea of having some sort of a code of conduct for all political parties was first discussed in 1961 in the National Integration Conference. Then, the matter was further discussed in another Council or Executive Council that was appointed by the National Integration Conference sometime in 1962. But I find that the matter is not further pursued.

Sir, it is not merely enough to have a code of conduct. Unless there is a desire of all the political parties to have a code of conduct unless there is the authority, the willingness and the will to implement the code of conduct, it is no use merely to have a code of conduct. We certainly feel that there should be a code of conduct. It may be merely an expression of view as far as the Government is concerned. I have no doubt that such a code of conduct will certainly help. But, I do not think, unless there is a desire of all the political parties to have a code of conduct, Government should take initiative with no results.

Shri Piloo Mody: I would like to know whether in the last code of conduct there was any regulation governing the facilities that Ministers got during the elections. For instance, in my constituency, while I was going around alone in a jeep, the hon. Home Minister came there with a cavalcade of seven automobiles with armed guards and 700 helmeted policemen accompanying him all over the place. I would like to know whether that was part of the code.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I did go to the hon. Member's constituency. But I travelled in a private car. If there were policemen, possibly they were also to protect the hon. Member who was a candidate there.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं समझता हूँ कि चुनावों के बाद इस प्रकार के कोड की और भी ज्यादा जरूरत इसलिए हो गई है कि हम देखते हैं कि विशेषतः राज्यों में एक पार्टी के मंत्री दूसरी पार्टी में जा रहे हैं और दूसरी पार्टी के तीसरी में जा रहे हैं। इसका परिणाम यह भी होता है कि राज्य की सरकार तक बदल जाती है। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने यह तय किया था कि कोई भी आदमी फ्लोर को क्रॉस न करे, उसका ऐसा करने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी।

Mr. Speaker: You are going astray now.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अब उसने अपना रुख बदल लिया है। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए कौन सा स्टेप सरकार उठाना चाहती है ताकि एक मंत्री इतनी आसानी से फ्लोर को क्रॉस न कर सके ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question that Government should take initiative in the matter. Personally, I do feel, as a political worker of a political party, that certainly such a code of conduct would be desirable. But I do not think that Government can take and should take an initiative in this matter.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government for adopting some measures regarding a code of conduct, which might check false allegations by any political party against others.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is a desirable proposition of the hon. Member. Acharya Kripalani also has recently written an article in which he has pointed out the necessity of such a code. It is a question of all the parties not the Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Santhanam Committee had recommended that the sources of finance of

political parties should be made public and the audited accounts should also be published. May I know whether the Home Minister has discussed this aspect of the question with other political parties to devise some means as to how this could be done so far as the political parties functioning in this country are concerned?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Only, last week or the week before, there was a starred question in this House and I have explained the Government's attitude in this matter. The Santhana Committee has made a recommendation in this matter and this recommendation is under examination. We are awaiting the reaction of the Election Commission in this matter.

श्री एन. एम. जोशी : मन्त्री महाशय ने यह तो ठीक बताया है कि मिर्क कोड का कानडक्ट बनाने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। क्या वह बतायें कि जब कोई कोड आफ कानडक्ट का नाइजा है ना उसका क्या मज्जा मिलनी चाहिए। क्योंकि ऐसा हुआ भी था—महाराष्ट्र में हम लोगों ने धातु घर में एक कोड आफ कानडक्ट बनाया, जिसमें वह भी शरीक थे लेकिन उसके बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उसको तोड़ा और हम कुछ भी न कर पाए ? मैं मन्त्री महाशय से यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो एगारिटी वह बनाना चाहते हैं क्या उसका कोई स्वरूप उनके सामने है।

Shri Y. B. Chavan: The hon. Member has made a reference to certain specific things. Though this does not concern this question, I owe an explanation to him. He made a reference to the code of conduct at Bhamburda. It was not broken because the Congress Party in that very meeting itself has sought a permission after the movement of Samyukta Maharashtra Parishad, the whole political life was completely changing and so till 1962.

Shri S. M. Joshi: After 1962 you have broken it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have not broken it.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that political turn coatism has almost become a dharma with the modern Indian democracy after the last elections—every morning you hear of Haryana Cabinet getting expanded, one morning got up and saw that six Ministers had been included to in the Haryana Ministry and this morning I find that another Minister has been included—may I know whether the hon. Home Minister, as an outstanding leader of an outstanding party, is going to take an initiative in this matter in the direction of preserving or maintaining certain code of conduct in this particular matter. He must show the example his Party must show the example. I want to know whether he is going to do it or not.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is not a question of merely my wishing or desiring it. It is a question of creating the will in the political life of the country and for this all the political parties will have to take the initiative and will have to observe the code of conduct.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that his hon. predecessor, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, devised several codes of conduct and put them forth also. May I know if he has seen now those codes of conduct have worked and after having seen them, will he not be in a position to formulate a code of conduct which can put an end to the allegations put forward by those hon. members?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No answer.

Mr. Speaker: No answer. Mr. Sezhayan.

Shri Sezhayan: The introduction of a code of discipline to various political parties has become a desirable aspect to keep the purity and the high standard of democracy. But the pernicious aspect of the Indian democracy is the atmosphere which is created by the

companies' contribution to the political parties. I want to know whether Government has got any proposal under consideration to stop completely the companies' contribution to political parties.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: This is also one of the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee and this is exactly what I have said. This is being considered and examined in different Ministries. Particularly, we are awaiting the views of the Election Commission in this matter.

Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi: In view of the increasing occurrence of crossing the floor and defections in various political parties, would Government consider the desirability or the necessity of the people concerned re-seeking election, if they intend to join a new party, before they actually join it?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Nowadays, crossing the floor has become a parliamentary privilege, perhaps. I really do not know whether we could do anything in the matter. But if a person has gone to the people with one mandate and got elected, in case he changes it, it is certainly desirable that he seeks another election.

Shri Hem Barua: We can amend the Constitution for the purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the all-Party Member Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं तो देश का आदमी हूँ, मैं तो पचास करोड़ जनता का आदमी हूँ। मैं किसी पार्टी का आदमी नहीं हूँ।

मानव धर्म के सिद्धान्त सब पर लागू होते हैं। मानव धर्म सच्चाई और ईमानदारी पर आधारित है और वह बड़े से बड़े अधिकारी से लेकर चपरासी तक पर लाजिम है। इसलिए नई राजनैतिक पार्टी में शामिल होने के लिए किसी नई आचार-संहिता का सवाल कहां पैदा होता है? जो काम मानव धर्म के विरुद्ध है, उसके निषेध के लिए किसी आचार-संहिता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर मैं

कांग्रेस को हरा कर इस सदन में आया हूँ और अब कांग्रेस पार्टी में शामिल होना चाहता हूँ, तो यह मेरी धार्मिक ड्यूटी है कि पहले मैं एम० पी० शिप से इस्तीफा दूँ और नये सिरे से जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करूँ। भगवान् अथवा मानव-धर्म मुझे जनता के साथ विश्वास-घात करने की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं। मानव-धर्म के सिद्धान्त सब के लिए यक़ीन हैं। इस लिए राजनैतिक पार्टियों के लिए किसी नई आचार-संहिता की जरूरत कहां पड़ती है?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I agree with the hon. Member but I hope he would start it with his own State first charity begins at home, and if he gives this advice to some of the people who have left the Congress in UP, possibly, things would be starting well.

Shri Ranga: In view of the fact that our people are by and large power-oriented and fortunately, the one-party monopoly of all the State Governments has come to be broken, would Government give some careful consideration to the suggestion made by our party as well as the other parties that a few months before the elections, the party in power should resign from office and make way for the President's rule so that at the time of the elections, no single party would have any advantage?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I do not think that that is an acceptable suggestion because nowhere is it observed in a parliamentary democracy.

Shri Manoharan: We can set an example. Why should it not be observed here?

Shri Bedabrata Barua: Recently, the tendency to blame the Centre for all the ills and difficulties of the States has reached such proportions as to injure the fabric of Indian unity. Will the hon. Minister, therefore, consider the question of convening a meeting of all the political parties and also the State Governments so as to lay down rules regarding the financial allocations etc. that would be satis-

factory to all the States so that there would be no cause for grievance whatsoever and the Centre would not be blamed for what happens in the States

Mr. Speaker: That has no bearing on the main question

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : प्रजातन्त्र केवल कोरे सिद्धान्तों के भरोसे नहीं चल सकता है। अगर प्रजातन्त्र के सिद्धान्तों को कार्यान्वित करके अच्छी और स्वस्थ परम्पराये स्थापित की जायें, तभी प्रजातन्त्र चल सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारारम्भ पक्ष की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है। इसी मदन मे 7 नवम्बर, श्री दुर्बटना को लेकर राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक सघ और जनसघ के खिलाफ कुछ खास इल्जाम लगाए गए थे। बाद मे जांच मे यह पता चला कि उस दुर्बटना मे इन दानों दलों का कोई हाथ नहीं था। तो क्या मन्त्री महालय का यह कर्तव्य और दायित्व नहीं है कि वह अपने मन की भावना को प्रकट करके क्षमा-याचना करे और इस सदन को बताये कि मैंने जो आरोप लगाया था, वह ठीक नहीं था ?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No, I cannot make that statement.

वैदेशिक तेल कम्पनियों में छंटनी

-1-

* 1235 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री जनार्दनन :

श्री बाबुदेवन नायर :

क्या श्रीम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों मे छुट्टी के बारे मे जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई समिति ने मर्षा विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के बारे मे जांच कर ली है,

(ख) यदि हा तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके द्वारा कबवा प्रसिद्धान्त प्रस्तुत करने में कितना समय सबकी की सम्भावना है ?

श्रीम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हुर्षी) :
(क) और (ख) यह धायोग 4 जून, 1967 ही को स्थापित किया गया। धाशा है कि वह अपना कार्य भीज ही धारम्भ कर देगा।

(ग) इस धायोग को अपनी रिपोर्ट छ महीने के धन्दर प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि गुजरात और गौहाटी मे जो नई कम्पनिया बन रही हैं, उनमे इन विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों से छुटे जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को काम दिनावा जाये ?

श्री हुर्षी : वे सरकार की कम्पनियां तो नहीं है, लेकिन रिट्रिबुमेंट में जो लोग फ़ालतू करार दिये जायेगे, उन को दूसरी जगह रखने के लिये कम्पनियों को जरूर कहा जायेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मन्त्री ने बताया है कि 6 महीने में रिपोर्ट धायेगी, जांच चल रही है। रिपोर्ट धाने के बाद उसे कार्य मे लाने के लिये कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्री हुर्षी : जितना कम समय लगे, उतना।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : कनेटी की जो टर्म्ज ऑफ रेफरेंस मनी हैं, उसमे छुटनी न हो, इस दष्टि से जा मजदूर है उनको अपने कामों के बारे मे कोई धायवस्ती यानी गारन्टी मिले, क्या इस बात का कोई सुझाव धाया है ?

श्री हुर्षी : ऐसा सुझाव धाया है। लेकिन गारन्टी के बारे मे धायल कम्पनीज ने कहा है कि वे लोग वालन्टी रिट्रिबुमेंट नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन जहा कोई जगह सरप्लस हो, वह ऊप

सम्मान्य को बैठने की संकरी इन को ही जानी चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे बर्कब ने इस बात को नहीं माना।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The employees have already made it known that the terms of reference are not proper and they have objections to them. In view of this, would Government discuss this matter again with representatives of the workers and revise the terms of reference? Also, what is going to happen till the Commission goes into it and comes to a decision? Till that time, is there a guarantee that there will be no retrenchment?

Shri Hathi: So far as the terms of reference are concerned, one of the MPs, Shri Mohammad Ismail, did see me day before yesterday. I told him that if it is found that the terms of reference will not serve the object we have in view, we could discuss the matter. If it is found that those terms are not likely to have the results in view, we shall certainly discuss them and reconsider the matter.

So far as the surplus staff is concerned, I have had discussions with the works and management also. The Caltex people had come to me. They said they are prepared to take 24 people immediately there are vacancies in Calcutta.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: We have one or two more questions to ask.

Mr. Speaker: We are already very late.

Report on Science Policy

*1238. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the University Grants of India; and

Commission has proposed that a report on Science Policy be placed annually before Parliament;

(b) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research would prepare this special report; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) Dr D. S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission while delivering a lecture on April 26, 1967, at Sapru House, New Delhi, made a suggestion, in his personal capacity, that an annual report should be placed before Parliament dealing with the progress of Science and matters having a bearing on Science Policy.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal for preparation of such a report by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet has been giving thought to the publication of an annual report on the implementation of the Scientific Policy Resolution, and also on the possibility of making this report public.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which department of his Ministry is dealing with the International Council of Scientific Unions and Associations, and whether that department will be able and fit to put in a report?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In this case, before this the Estimates Committee of Parliament had recommended such an action. As it is known that the Scientific Committee of the Cabinet is considering this question and has decided that it will review the scientific policy of the country and prepare a report and submit it to Government, it can be later on considered for publication also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में न सर्व-ज्ञेय पर दिवस

हुई, न स्मर-इन्सिस्ट पर हुई, न सेक्टर-इन्सिस्ट पर हुई, न देश के पास एटम बम है और न हाइड्रोजन बम है, इस सायन्स कमेटीयों पर क्यों करोड़ों और लाखों खर्चा क्यों किया जा रहा है—वह बेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ?

Shri S. S. Kothari: On what lines is the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research being reorganised; we have seen in the papers that there is a lot of talk about this reorganisation!

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): It is being reorganised to serve the needs of industry. It should work in liaison with industry. That is the idea behind the reorganisation.

Shri P. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that national and regional laboratories have come into being in every State in India except Kerala? I would like to know whether Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs had openly announced in 1960 that every State would be given such laboratories. I would like to know the reason why Kerala alone is neglected.

Mr. Speaker: Please sit down. Unless you sit down, he cannot get up.

Shri P. Gopalan: I want to complete the question. I want to know why Kerala is neglected in this way, when it is a State which spends more than one-third of its total revenue on education and is the most advanced State in education in India.

Dr. Triguna Sen: I think the hon. member's question does not relate to the question which we are answering. I do not know whether in 1960 there was a declaration by the Education Minister that there would be scientific or regional research laboratories in all the States.

Shri Rangas: They have the Thumba Rocket Station in Kerala.

Mr. Speaker: You can answer if you can. Otherwise in every State they will ask, that is the natural desire of the members. I do not want to give any direction.

Shri P. Gopalan: The laboratory is so much related to science, that is why I am asking the question.

Mr. Speaker: Not now. You have put your ideas strongly.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the fact that scientific research regarding agriculture has got only 10 per cent of the total allocation, may I know whether proper attention would be paid to the agricultural Science research.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad: We are dealing with culture. Regarding agriculture, it should be referred to the Agriculture Ministry.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Delhi College of Engineering

SNQ. 31. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students who applied for admission to the Engineering Course of the Delhi College of Engineering;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of seats in the Delhi College of Engineering is likely to be less by about 120 this year than last year;

(c) whether the reduction in the number of seats is due to the part-time Engineering Courses started in 1965;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to increase the number of seats in the said College for Electrical Engineering and Civil Courses; and

(e) the criteria laid down as regards the percentage of marks for the purpose of admission to the Engineering Course?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) 1641 for full-time courses.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Government propose to take up with the Delhi University the question of continuing the part-time courses

(c) Admissions to full-time courses are purely on merit subject to the minimum of 60 per cent aggregate marks in the case of general seats and 50 per cent in the case of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry at the qualifying examination

श्री कजर लाल गुप्त मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि 1641 लड़को ने दरखास्त दी थी दाखिले के लिए तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इन 1641 में से कितने लड़को को आप ने दाखिला दिया और कितने नम्बर तक के लड़को को दाखिला दिया गया ?

सवाल का दूसरा भाग यह है कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जे। रेसियो दिल्ली में स्टुडेंट्स का है उस के मुकाबले में इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में जो सीट्स हैं उस का रेसियो अपर्याप्त है और यह कि दिल्ली का प्रप्रोरसन और प्रदेशों व राज्यों की तुलना में सब से कम है, यदि हा तो उस प्रप्रोरसन या रेसियो को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ? यह दो सवाल हैं।

Dr. Triguna Sen: In the Delhi College of Engineering, there are 256 seats for the day courses on different subjects and the boys are admitted in the order of merit.

श्री कजर लाल गुप्त : किन्तु मिनिमम मार्क्स पावे कल्पे की वह एडमिशन दिया गया है वह दो भाग बताइये ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: The minimum is 60 per cent to be eligible for admission.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Eligibility is one thing मेरा सवाल यह है कि दिया कितनी को गया है ? एडमिशन 1641 थे लेकिन दिया इन्होंने केवल 200 और कुछ लोगों को तो मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि कम से कम कितने मार्क्स पाने वालों को वह दाखिला दिया गया है ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: That figure is not with me 1641 boys applied, 250 boys were admitted in the order of merit. What the marks of the last boy were I cannot say now

Shri Ranga: Was there a competitive examination?

Mr. Speaker: He said that it was on the basis of marks

Dr. Triguna Sen: About the second question, I think I made a statement here that the Government of India is spending the biggest amount per capita on engineering education in so far as Delhi is concerned I do not remember to-day the actual figure I did make a statement in this House; it is known to the hon. Member

श्री कजर लाल गुप्त क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि जब दिल्ली के छात्र दिल्ली के बाहर अन्य स्थानों पर दाखिले के लिए इंजीनियरिंग कालिज में जाते हैं तो वहां के कालिज के लोग उन से कहते हैं कि चूंकि वह वहां के उस राज्य के बॉनाफाइड रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं इसलिए उनको वहां दाखिला नहीं मिल सकता ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की शर्तें भ्रमण प्रतिबंध लगाना हमारे सविधान के खिलाफ भी है और दिल्ली के लड़को को दूसरे राज्य में भी दाखिला मिले उस के लिए यह जो शर्तें या प्रतिबंध राज्यों द्वारा लगाया जाता है उस के खिलाफ भी केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कार्यवाही करेगी और उसे हटाया जायेगी।

दूसरे इस दिल्ली कौन्सिल ऑफ इंजीनियरिंग में नये कोर्सेज की पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं है और उस में मैकेनिकल, इलेक्ट्रिकल और सिविल इंजीनियरिंग यही एक, दो कोर्सेज हैं तो मंत्री महोदय उस में और नये कोर्सेज पढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: About the first question, as far as my information goes I think the hon Member is not correct. There is an open test for admission to all the IITS in India and I am told that the majority of the students selected are students from Delhi itself. I have never heard .

अब कवर हाउस गुप्त अगर हो तो आप उस को करते ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: Boys are admitted according to competition in the order of merit. Anyone can compete

Shri S. S. Kothari. Will the Minister of Education kindly tell us whether any facilities are available for imparting training in chemical engineering, and, if not, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to impart training in this subject which is of great importance in foreign countries?

Dr. Triguna Sen: In the Delhi College of Engineering, there are courses of electrical, mechanical and civil engineering. Chemical Engineering course, I am told is, available in the IIT, Hauz Khas in Delhi. There is a provision for it.

अब रात भरण अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि मिनिमम थोक 60 परसेंट एग्जेंट मार्क्स नील-सैडमूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए है और सैडमूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए 50 परसेंट है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने सैड-

मूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की एम्प्लोयमेंट आई थी और कितने सैडमूल्ड कास्ट्स को सैलैक्ट किया गया और यह जो सैडमूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड सैडमूल्ड ट्राइन्स के लिए साईं बारह परसेंट रिजर्वेशन का कोटा है वह उनका कोटा पूरा किया गया है या नहीं ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I do not have the figures

अब मंत्रीजी जिन छात्रों को कालिज में प्रवेश दिया गया है उस में सड़किया कितनी हैं और क्या उनको आप विशेष मौका दे रहे हैं ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I do not have the figures with me to show how many boys and girls are there

अब हुकम चन्व कछवाय मंत्री महोदय पूरी जानकारी क्यों नहीं लेकर आते हैं ?

अब प्रकाशचर शास्त्री दुनिया में भारत ही एक देश है जहाँ सरकार बारबार यह घोषणा भी करती है कि बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए शिक्षा में टेक्निकल सर्विसेज को हम बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी ओर छात्रों के पास होने के बाद टेक्निकल शिक्षा प्राप्त करने को इच्छुक छात्रों को टेक्निकल कालिज में दाखिला नहीं मिलता है और उन को बहुत परेशान होना पड़ता है तो क्या शिक्षा मंत्री इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखेंगे ? दूसरे जैसे और वर्गों को एडमिशन आदि की सुविधा सरकार दे रही है उसी तरह से जो देश का गरीब प्रयापक क्लास है जिसकी कि धामदनी बहुत सीमित है उन के बच्चों को प्रवेश देने में औरों की अपेक्षा कुछ विशेष सुविधा देने की बात संजोते ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: If the hon. Member wants special consideration for the sons and daughters of teachers, I think we can consider that.

श्री राम करम : जीन ए प्वाण्ट धाक
आर्टर, सर। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था
कि कितने स्टूडेंट्स कास्ट्स के छात्र लिये
गये तो उस का उन्होंने कोई उत्तर नहीं
दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : दिल्ली कालिज
की इंजीनियरिंग में दाखिले के लिए बहुत
अधिक संख्या में स्टूडेंट्स आते हैं, दूसरे
राज्यों से भी बहुत अधिक छात्र आते हैं तो
श्री मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे
राज्यों के छात्रों के लिए इस कालिज में क्या
कुछ जगहें सुरक्षित हैं ?

Dr. Triguna Sen: There is no reser-
vation for students from other States
in the Delhi College of Engineering.

Shri S. Kundu: Is the hon. Minister
aware that about 200 students are
reading in the Delhi University and
they feel the Academic Council has
played a fraud on them by not allow-
ing them to register themselves for
admission into the intermediate class,
having allowed the U.P. Adult Educa-
tion Board to hold for qualifying
examinations i.e. to sit for the en-
trance examination, and

Mr. Speaker: He is imparting infor-
mation and not giving information.

Shri S. Kundu: I am putting the
question. Now, the Delhi University
authorities say that they have not
given such an authorisation. I think
the Minister has not made any state-
ment in reply to this.

Dr. Triguna Sen: This Short Notice
Question relates to the Delhi College
of Engineering, about which I think
I have replied. What he has said is
quite a different matter regarding the
Delhi University.

Shri S. Kundu: It is a very impor-
tant question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I am passing on to the
next item of business.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की
गतिविधियाँ

*1237. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

श्री प्रकाशदीन शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमा क्षेत्रों में
विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की गतिविधियाँ
बढ़ गई हैं;

(ख) क्या पहले कभी भारतीय ईसाई
धर्म प्रचारकों ने सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन
पेश किया था कि विदेशों से आ रहे ईसाई
धर्म प्रचारकों को रोका जाना चाहिये,
धीर

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितने
विदेशी धर्म प्रचारकों को भारत से बाहर
भेज दिया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
बिष्णुचरण शुक्ल) : (क) कुछ सीमावर्ती
क्षेत्रों में विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों
के बारे में अपनी गतिविधियाँ बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न
करने की सूचनाएँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। तथापि
सरकार के पास इस बात का विश्वास करने
के कोई कारण नहीं हैं कि समस्त सीमावर्ती
क्षेत्रों में उनकी गतिविधियाँ सामान्यतः बढ़ी
हैं।

(ख) हाँ, इस आशय के कुछ ज्ञापन
प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) विदेशी ईसाई धर्म प्रचारकों की
संख्या में क्रमशः कमी हुई है। 1 जनवरी,
1962 को उनकी संख्या 4516 थी; 1
जनवरी, 1967 को उनकी संख्या 3915
रह गई।

Teachers' Training Programme

*1238. Shri A. K. Kishn:
Shri S. N. Maithi:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri;
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers' training which is fundamental for qualitative improvement of teaching standards in schools was neglected in the First, Second and Third Plans,

(b) if so, the steps the Central Government propose to take to lay stress on teachers' training programme in the Fourth Plan, and

(c) the target date by which at least 50% of the existing teachers would be trained?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) No, Sir. The number of school teachers increased from about 7,50,000 in 1950-51 to about 20,00,000 in 1965-66, and the number of trained teachers during the same period increased from about 4,30,000 to about 14,00,000, raising the percentage of trained teachers from 57 to 70.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian School of International Studies

*1239. Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, has received financial help from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total amount received from the American Agencies from 1952 to 1966; and

(c) the total amount received by the School from the University Grants Commission during the same period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 24,97,478.51 from 1955 to 1966. (The School came into existence in 1955).

(c) Rs. 44,47,545.55 from 1955 to 1966

आसाम का पुनर्गठन

*1240. श्री यशवंत सिंह कलबाहू :

श्री ज० प्र० किस्कू :
श्री श० ना० माइती :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री ल० च० साहू :
श्री प्रद्युम्न मन्त्रि शर्मा :
श्री विजयनाथ पाण्डे :
श्री श्रीदेवर जितना :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री वासुदेवम नाथर :
श्री ल० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बी० ज० शर्मा :
श्री मरंडी :
श्री नाथनार :
श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :
श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधर्य :
श्री कबर लाल मुन्ता :
श्री राम गोपाल शास्त्रालाल :
श्री बलराज मजुमदार :
श्री जगन्नाथ राय जोशी :
श्री ज० धनुष :
श्री बीरेन्द्र कुमार शाह :
श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री ल० सुन्दरलाल :
श्री राजकी राम :
श्री मन्नाकर सुपकार :
श्री शिवचन्द्र झा :

क्या सुझाव है कि यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के पुनर्गठन के बारे में आसाम के नेताओं के साथ, विभिन्न

सर्वदलीय पहाड़ी नेता सम्मेलन के प्रति-
निधि भी सम्मिलित हैं कोई बातचीत हुई
थी; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका क्या परिणाम
निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव
चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) १ और ९
जुलाई १९६७ की विभिन्न दलों से सम्मिलित
आसाम के १३ सदस्य सदस्यों और ३२
आसाम विधान सभा के सदस्यों ने (जिसमें
सर्वदलीय पहाड़ी नेता सम्मेलन का एक
सदस्य सदस्य तथा चार विधान सभा के
सदस्य सम्मिलित हैं) नई दिल्ली में आसाम के
पुनर्गठन के बारे में विचार मंच किया
किन्तु उस विचार विमर्श काई सर्वसम्मति
हल नहीं निकल सका। किन्तु अधिकतर
सदस्यों की यह इच्छा थी कि इस मामले पर
और आगे विचार किया जाए। अतः
एक सर्वसम्मति हल ढूँढने के प्रयत्न जारी
रखने के लिए योजना, पेट्रोल तथा रसायनिक
और समाज कल्याण मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में
एक समिति नियुक्त की गई जिसमें आसाम
के मुख्य मंत्री तथा बैठक में उपस्थित
अन्य सदस्यों में से भी कुछ शामिल थे। इस
समिति को ३१ अगस्त १९६७ तक प्रतिवेदन
प्रस्तुत करने के लिए समय दिया गया है।

Unemployment in Assam

*1241. Shri E. Barua:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of Labour and
Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention
has been drawn to the press reports
about the constant deterioration in
the employment situation in Assam
during the last two years;

(b) whether the deterioration is
more perceptible during the last three
months; and

(c) if so, a resume of the present
position and the steps taken by
Government in the matter ?

The Minister of Labour and Reha-
bilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b)
Yes

(c) Available data shows that a fall
in employment in Tea Plantations has
been primarily responsible for the
deterioration in the employment situa-
tion, employment in this sector has
recorded a fall of 18.86 or 38%
during 1965 and of 11.41 or 24%
during 1966. A one-man committee
has already reported to the Govern-
ment on the employment position in
Plantations. The Report of this Com-
mittee is proposed to be placed before
the Industrial Committee on Planta-
tions in August 1967 and further steps
will be taken after taking their re-
commendations into consideration.

Delhi Municipal Corporation

*1242. Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwal:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Sradhakar Supakar:
Shri Kartik Oraon:
Shri Shankaranand:
Shri G. S. Dhillon:
Shri Bholu Nath:
Shri GadHingana Goud:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Prem Chand Verma:
Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Sitaram Kesri:
Shri J. Ramapathi Rao:
Shri A. V. Patil:
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri D. B. Raju:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:
Shri Hari Krishna:
Shri K. G. Deshmukh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Krishna Kumar
Chatterji:
Shrimati Lakshmi Kantamma:

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri S. R. Damani:
Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Veeappa:
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation is running in deficit and some steps have been taken to increase its revenues, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1096/67]

मद्य निषेध

*1243. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सिद्धान्त रूप से 'पूर्ण मद्य-निषेध' में विश्वास रखती है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो टेक चन्द समिति की सिफारिशों को कहा तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है; और

(ग) कब तक पूर्ण मद्य निषेध लागू हो जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री: (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) राष्ट्र की नीति मद्य-निषेध के पक्ष में है।

(ख) जहां तक टेकचन्द समिति की सिफारिशों का मद्य-निषेध सम्बन्धी वर्तमान कानून के ज्यादा धृन्डी प्रकार क्रियान्वयन से सम्बन्ध है, इस बारे में राज्य सरकारें उत्तरदायी हैं। राज्य सरकारों ने इन सिफारिशों को अधिकांशतः स्वीकार कर लिया है और अपने विस्तीय साधनों के अनुसार

उनको क्रियान्वित कर रही है। मद्य-निषेध-हीन क्षेत्रों में मद्य-निषेध लागू करने के बारे में सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्यों को तैयार करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका किन्तु अभी तक यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

(ग) इस बारे में समय की कोई सीमा निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Joint Consultative Machinery

*1244. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether there had been a deadlock in the Joint Consultative Machinery on certain important questions,

(b) if so, the questions on which agreement could not be reached; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) At the meeting of the National Council held on 29th and 30th May, 1967, the Staff side were not satisfied with the statements made on behalf of the Official side and wanted to report back to their respective organisations. The meeting was accordingly adjourned.

(b) The three issues on which the Staff side was not satisfied with the stand taken by the Official side were.

(i) The decision of the Government to take powers to retire an employee who has attained the age of 50 years or completed 25 years of service, whichever is earlier, on 3 months' notice on grounds of inefficiency or corruption;

(ii) the contention that unless a Commission of Inquiry had been appointed in consultation with the Staff side of J.C.M., the restriction in the Scheme

that matters determined by Government in accordance with the recommendations of a Commission shall not be arbitrable for 5 years cannot apply, this question was raised with particular reference to the report of the Gajendragadkar Commission which had been appointed prior to the inauguration of the JCM scheme; and

(u) Reversion to pre-emergency working hours on withdrawal of Emergency

(c) The Staff side of the National Council have appointed a 15-man Steering Committee, which in turn has nominated four members of the Council to maintain contacts with the Government. An informal meeting was held with these four members on 14th July, 1987 by the Cabinet Secretary and Secretary (Services) in the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is proposed to maintain contacts with the staff side through this four-man group.

Home Science Institute for Women in U.P.

*1245. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi. Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs 12 lakhs given by the University Grants Commission for the construction of Home Science Institute for Women in Uttar Pradesh was lying unutilized for want of formal Government sanction,

(b) whether this Institute would be one of the few in India and the first one in U.P., and

(c) if so, the circumstances leading to the project being held up?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) to (c) - On the recommendations of an Expert Committee, the University Grants Commission has approved the proposal of the Agra University to set up an Institute for Home Science, involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 8.96 lakhs and a recurring expen-

diture upto Rs. 1.45 lakhs per annum. Assistance from the University Grants Commission is limited to 50% of the approved expenditure (except in the case of Library Books for which 100% grant is provided) subject to the following conditions -

(1) the balance of the expenditure involved will be met by the University/State Government, and

(2) recurring grants for the scheme will be payable by the Commission only during the Fourth Plan period

Confirmation of the acceptance of these conditions is awaited from the University. No grants have so far been released by the Commission for this purpose.

Seizure of Foreign Currency from Trade Union Offices in Bombay

*1246. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Uma Nath:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Trade Union Offices have been raided in Bombay in the recent weeks and considerable amount of foreign currency seized,

(b) how many persons have been arrested in this connection, and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The office of the Steel Mazdoor Sabha was searched on 31st May, 1967, by the Bombay police in connection with a criminal case. No foreign currency was recovered during the search.

(b) Three persons have been arrested.

(c) The investigation of the case is in progress.

I.A.S. personnel for implementation of Fourth Plan

*1247. Shri Liladhar Kotaki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the I.A.S. and the number of additional posts of I.A.S. required to implement the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any consideration has been given to the proposal to fill up the vacancies by special recruitment;

(c) whether Government have been considering measures to increase the quota of promotion to the State Civil Service Officer, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) There are at present 301 vacancies for direct recruits in I.A.S. cadres of the various States including the number of additional posts required in connection with the implementation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The existing gap of 301 in the cadre strength of 2365, in the direct recruitment quota, can be made up by the annual competitive examinations

In the interest of maintaining the all-India character and qualitative standards of the Service, it has not been considered advisable to increase the promotion quota.

Insult to National Flag in Minicoy Islands

*1248. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a seaman in the Minicoy Islands spat at the Indian National Flag on the 14th August, 1966 on the eve of India's Independence Day;

(b) the name and nationality of the seaman;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard, and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No such incident has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

Demand for separate State for Mizo Hills

*1249. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether a delegation of the Mizo Union headed by the Chief Executive Member of the Mizo Hills District Council held talks with him during the last week of June, 1967;

(b) if so, whether the delegation repeated their demand for a separate State for Mizo Hills,

(c) whether the delegation also opposed the reorganisation of Assam in a federal set-up, and

(d) if so, the steps taken for an early solution of these problems?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The Chief Executive Member of the Mizo Hills District Council and the President of the Mizo National Union had called on the Home Minister on 6th July, 1967, for informal discussions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

Attack by Mizos on 30th June, 1967

*1250. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been an encounter between the

Mizos and the Security Forces on the 30th June, 1967 in different parts of Mizo Hills, and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the loss of life caused thereby?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) On 30th June, 1967, one encounter is reported to have taken place between the Mizo hostiles and Security Forces in Mizo Hills district. On receipt of information regarding presence of Mizo hostiles in village Sawleng on that day the Security Forces rushed to the village, when the security patrol was approaching the village the hostiles opened fire. During the exchange of fire one of our guides was killed and another injured. Casualties among the hostiles were two killed, three injured and three hostiles were captured.

Pak. Spy ring operating on Assam-Pak Border

*1251. Shri Marandi

Shri Hem Raj
Shri Yashpal Singh.
Shri Bodabrata Barua
Shri N. K. Sanghi
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that documents seized from a Pakistani Spy captured recently in Cachar District reveal that a Pakistani spy ring is operating on the Assam-Pakistan border,

(b) if so, the steps being taken to tighten the security measures, and

(c) whether it is also a fact that data regarding the Border Security Forces had been passed on to Pakistan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) An Indian national was arrested in Cachar District on 8th May, 1967 in suspicious circumstances. Enquiries made so far do not reveal

the existence of any spying operating in Assam—Pakistan border areas.

(b) Adequate machinery exists for countering the activities of spies in the country, particularly in the sensitive border areas.

(c) The case is still under investigation

Three-Language formula

*1252 Shri Bhogendra Jha
Shri Swell:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the steps the various State Governments have taken to implement the three-language formula and the form in which it has been done, and

(b) the reaction of Government to the decision of the Government of Bihar to make English optional in announcing the results of the last Secondary School examinations?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) The three-language formula as adopted by the Chief Ministers' Conference in 1961 is—

1. Mother-tongue/Regional language
2. Hindi (for those whose mother-tongue is Hindi, any other modern Indian language) and
3. English or any other language

Thus formula has been accepted in principle by all States except Madras where the formula is as follows—

1. Mother-tongue/regional language.
2. English or any other foreign language
3. Hindi or any other modern Indian language or the language taken under (1) and its literature (advanced level).

In the non-Hindi States, the vast majority of students study, in practice,

Hindi, English and Sanskrit and not a modern Indian language as required by the formula

(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Arbitration by Prime Minister on Chandigarh and Bhakra Nangal Project

*1253. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri G. S. Dhillon:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri George Fernandes
Shri A. Surendharan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath:
Shri Y S Kushwah:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Atam Das:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Sant Fateh Singh met the Prime Minister recently regarding the arbitration by her on Chandigarh and Bhakra-Nangal,

(b) if so, the outcome of the meeting, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) During the discussion with Sant Fateh Singh on the 3rd July 1967, the Prime Minister explained to him the difficulties which had arisen in proceeding with the arbitration and told him that arbitration proposal could make further headway only if there was agreement forthcoming between the two sides and that she would await the outcome of the discussion I propose to have with the two Chief Ministers in an effort to iron out the differences between them.

Assam-Nagaland Border Dispute

*1254. Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed recently with the Nagaland Government evolving a permanent solution to the border dispute between the two States of Assam and Nagaland; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The matter was recently discussed between the Governments of Assam and Nagaland at official level but no permanent solution could be found

संवेहपूर्ण राष्ट्रियता के बहाने भारत में रह रहे पाकिस्तानी लोग

*1255 श्री प्र० न० सोलंकी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पाकिस्तान के कितने लोग संवेहपूर्ण राष्ट्रियता के बहाने भारत में इस समय रह रहे हैं,

(ख) क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों के पास कोई पासपोर्ट है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो किस देश के; और

(घ) ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भेजने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्वाचरण शुक्ल): (क) से (घ) नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसे लोगों की संख्या 1000 के लगभग है। वे अक्टूबर, 1952 में भारत तथा पाकिस्तान के बीच यात्रा के लिये पासपोर्ट और वीजा पद्धति लागू होने से पूर्व भारत में आये थे और

उन्होंने किसी भी देश का वासपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं किया है। उन्हें भारत से बाहर नहीं भेजा जा सकता क्योंकि उनके पास किसी भी देश के यात्रा सम्बन्धी दस्तावेज नहीं हैं।

Abolition of the Institution of Stevedores

*1256. Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye.

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal for the abolition of the institution of Stevedores,

(b) whether any representations have been made by the Unions of dock workers for the abolition of the institution of Stevedores, and

(c) if so when a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) No

(b) Yes

(c) It has been decided to maintain the status-quo

Rehabilitation of East Pak. displaced persons in Tripura

*1257 Shri Nambiar.
Shri Umanath:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.
Shri C K Chakrapani:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Minister of Home Affairs stated in the Lok Sabha in 1956 that the enormous influx of displaced persons in Tripura had already reached its saturation point,

(b) whether he also gave an assurance that no further displaced persons could be absorbed therein and if

any displaced person would enter Tripura after that, he would be taken away from Tripura for rehabilitation elsewhere; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing the influx of displaced persons in Tripura after 1956?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) In a statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 12th September, 1956, the then Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries, after giving the statistics of influx in the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 had observed that the saturation point seemed to have been reached in Tripura and that one could not say whether it would be possible to accommodate any more refugees in Tripura without causing considerable inconvenience and discomfort to the refugees and subjecting them to inevitable disabilities and handicaps. He had also referred to efforts that were being made to prevent persons possessing forged migration cards from entering Tripura

(c) A statement explaining the policy of the Government of India in regard to the migration of minorities from East Pakistan and also in regard to the question of rehabilitation of families admitted to camps in Tripura is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1097/67] In the context of the new migration, which has taken place since 1964, the policy of the Government of India has been that normally all migrants admitted to camps, except in permanent liability cases, should be taken to other States for rehabilitation

Finance Rules regarding Union Territories

*1258. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any service or finance rules have been framed by the Central Government for the guidance of administrators in general for the Union

Territories with Legislative Assemblies for the control of Services and the grant of monies by the ministries,

(b) if not, whether any such rules have been framed by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for the above mentioned purposes, and

(c) if so whether copies of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) The rules governing the conditions of service of the Central Government employees with certain exceptions in regard to scales of pay and allowances have been made applicable to the employees of the Union Territories with Legislatures by —

- (i) The Conditions of Service of Union Territories Employees Rules, 1959 (for Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura),
- (ii) Goa Daman and Diu Administration Employees (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1965, and
- (iii) The Pondicherry Ex-French Employees (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1966

In the matter of confirmation, probation, promotion and seniority for Class II, III and IV Services rule-making powers have been delegated to the Administrations and the Administrators have made rules in exercise of these powers

Financial rules of the Central Government are also applicable to these Union Territories

(c) As the service and financial rules are published either in the Gazette of India or are available in official publications, it is not considered necessary to lay them on the Table of the Lok Sabha

Pak. Infiltration in Assam

*1259. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware

that the Assam Chief Minister told the Legislative Assembly some time back that the Pakistani infiltration into Assam was a real problem;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of Pakistanis daily infiltrate into the Assam Territory;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take against them, and

(d) whether Government have sent any communication to the Assam Government about this problem and if so, the reply received therefrom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No The number of Pakistani nationals who have infiltrated into Assam during the 6 months from January to June 1967, was 516

(c) Suitable measures have been taken for detection and eviction of Pakistani infiltrants and for prevention of further infiltration. These measures broadly consist of strengthening and increasing the number of border outposts, intensive patrolling of the border and detailing additional Police and intelligence staff

(d) Government are in constant touch with the Assam Government in the matter

Indian Museum, Calcutta

*1260. **Shri Sideshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any plans to develop the Indian Museum at Calcutta as a national museum,

(b) if so, in what manner and by what time it is proposed to be so developed, and

(c) whether its British character is also likely to be changed into Indian character?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Gher Singh): (a) The Indian Museum, Calcutta is al-

ready recognised as a "national museum" for the Eastern Region.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We are not aware of any British Character in the Ind.- Museum

Arrears in High Courts

5995. Shri Baburao Patil. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of arrears of outstanding cases as on the 31st March 1987 in the High Courts of the various States of India, State-wise,

(b) whether Government propose to appoint more judges to clear these arrears, if so when and

(c) how many more judges would be required to do so in the High Courts mentioned above?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y B Chavan) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Deputation Quota of I.A.S. Officers of Gujarat

5996 Shri Narendra Singh Mahida. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the present number of vacancies in the deputation quota of the IAS cadre in the Central Services from Gujarat State, and

(b) the reasons for not filling these vacancies and the steps taken to fill up the quota?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) At present, there are seven vacancies. When two more officers who have been selected for deputation to the Centre, join, this number will be reduced to five

(b) The State Government are finding it difficult to spare the services of a sufficient number of officers of ap-

propriate seniorities due to shortages in their own cadre, but some more officers have been recently offered and efforts are being made to arrange posting for them

Mobile P.Os. in Gujarat

5997. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida. Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of Mobile Post Offices in Gujarat at present

(b) whether Government propose to commission more such Post Offices in the State during 1987-88, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) One

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

Shortage of Inland Letters in Gujarat

5998. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) the names of the Districts in Gujarat where there is scarcity of Inland Letters for the last one year and whether Kaira District is one of them, and

(b) the reasons for this scarcity?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) There have been occasional shortages of Inland Letter Cards in some of the Post Offices of Kaira, Surat, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Ahmedabad Districts of Gujarat State during the last one year.

(b) Inadequate supply from the Controller of Stamps due to lack of printing capacity

P.Os. in rented Buildings in Gujarat State

5999. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Gujarat at present;

(b) the number of such offices accommodated in the private rented buildings, and

(c) the annual rent being paid for these office buildings?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) 5,647

(b) 780

(c) Rs. 9,31,520 82 Paise

Literature Supplied to M.Ps. and Provision of Stenographers

6000. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of publications supplied to M.Ps by the Central Government so far since the commencement of the Fourth Lok Sabha;

(b) whether Government propose to provide one P.A.-cum-steno to each M.P. to attend to his correspondence, maintenance of files etc. so that M.Ps get time to study the aforesaid publications, and

(c) if the reply to (b) be in the negative, whether Government propose to ascertain from each M.P. the subjects in which he is interested and supply him literature on those subjects only?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The salary, allowances and facilities to Members of Parliament are governed by the Salaries and Allow-

ances of Members of Parliament Act and the Rules made thereunder.

(c) Government publications are usually supplied to Members through Publications Counters, and it is optional for the members to collect only those publications in which they are interested.

वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों से पहले कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

6001. श्री राम चरण : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दस वर्षों (30 जन, 1967 तक) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में प्रतिकूल रिपोर्टों के कारण कितने अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों तथा असिस्टेंटों की पदोन्नति न करके उनसे कनिष्ठ कर्म-कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियाँ की गई;

(ख) उन में से कितने कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियाँ बाद में की गई जब कि उन्हें अच्छी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट मिली अथवा उनकी पिछली रिपोर्ट में से प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियाँ हटा दी गई;

(ग) क्या इन व्यक्तियों की वरिष्ठता वही निर्धारित की गई है जो कि उनकी रिपोर्ट खराब होने से पहले थी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी बिना चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सत्र-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Standard for I.P.Os. and I.P.Os.(C)

6002. Shri D. R. Parmar: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the standards laid down for I.P.Os. and I.P.Os.(C) by the

Inspection Organisation of the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate; and

(b) whether the same have been enforced and if so, since when?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) No standards have been laid down for IPOs and IPOs(C) by the Inspection Organisation of the P&T Directorate. Revision of the existing standards is under examination of a study group appointed for the purpose

(b) Does not arise

Salary of State Governors

6003. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of State Governors and their names with their salaries and other allowances?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1098/67]

अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में हिन्दी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कालेज

6004 श्री रामचन्द्र बोरप्पा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अहिन्दी-भाषी राज्यों में इस समय कितने-कितने हिन्दी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कालेज चल रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत ला आचार्य) : तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक नव प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता से अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में खोले गये हिन्दी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कालेजों की संख्या

और जो इस समय भी चल रहे हैं इस प्रकार है :—

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2	गजरात	1
केरल	3	मद्रास	1
मैसूर	3	उड़ीसा	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	असम	1 (इस वर्ष से कार्य शुरू करने की सम्भावना है) ।

इसके अतिरिक्त महाराष्ट्र में पांच हिन्दी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र भी खोले गये हैं जो बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण कालेजों में सम्मिलित हैं। केरल में एक अतिरिक्त शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण कालेज खोलने की भी मजूरी दे दी गई है जिसके इस वर्ष में काम शुरू कर देने की सम्भावना है।

Archaeological Excavations under Sanskrit University, Varanasi

6005. Shri Ranjit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India deputed any of its officers to the Sanskrit University, Varanasi for conducting certain archaeological excavations,

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the total expenditure on the excavations to date;

(d) whether any assessment of the work of excavations carried out so far has been made, and

(e) if so, a brief account thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Shri R. B. Naram, Technical Assistant (formerly designated as Exploration Assistant) was deputed on Foreign Service terms to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, as Director of Excavation Under his direction, the University conducted excavation at

Mason, in District Ghampur during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

(c) The expenditure on excavation has been incurred by the University. As such, the amount spent on this work is not known. A grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2,500/- was, however, given by the Government of India for this work during 1964-65.

(d) Yes, Sir. During the course of the excavation, the work was also inspected by one of the Directors of the Archaeological Survey of India. A summary report of the work, for each season, is being published in *Indian Archaeology—A Review*, respectively for 1964-65 and 1965-66.

(e) Excavation revealed an occupational sequence of four cultural periods extending from the pre-Northern Black Polished Ware Horizon (circa 800 B.C.) through Northern Black Polished Ware, Sunga and Kushan strata to the Gupta levels (circa A.D. 500).

विद्रोहियों मित्रों तथा नागा लोगों की समस्या

6006 श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नागा विद्रोह तथा मित्रों विद्रोह का वह अन्तर क्या है, जिससे विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ बातचीत चलाने के लिये सरकार बाध्य हो जाती है जबकि वह विद्रोही मित्रों लोगों के हाथ बातचीत करने को तैयार नहीं होती ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : सरकार के विचार में दो विभिन्न वर्गों की ऐसी विशेष राजनीतिक समस्याओं के बीच किसी तुलना से उसको अपनी नीति निर्धारण के लिए कोई विचारपूर्ण आधार प्राप्त हो सकता है जिनमें से प्रत्येक की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठ भूमि भलग-भलग हो और जो भलग-भलग समय पर उत्पन्न हुई हों। इन दोनों मामलों के बारे में सरकार का दृष्टिकोण सधम से सधम समय पर बताया जा चुका है।

State Battalions on Deputation to Border Areas

6007. श्री R. R. Singh Deo:
श्री D. N. Deb:
श्री D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to sending Battalions of different State Military Police on deputation to border areas,

(b) how long they are kept in the forward areas,

(c) whether any special consideration is given to them in regard to their leave and if so, what, and

(d) what other facilities are given to them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Armed Police battalions of States are deputed to Border and other areas of the country as and when need arises, and depending on availability of reserves

(b) Normally for a period of three years

(c) The personnel of such battalions are entitled to leave according to the rules of the State Governments

(d) Deputation allowance, free rations free railway passage once a year and free medical attention are among the benefits enjoyed by them

Military Police Battalion of Orissa

6008 Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
श्री D. N. Deb:
श्री D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the 1st Battalion of Orissa Military Police was taken on deputation and sent to Assam for six months in 1962;

(b) whether their stay was extended for six months bringing it to one year;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the Battalions from Andhra, Madras and Maharashtra were also sent on deputation during the same period, and

(d) if so, the reasons for not releasing the 1st Battalion of the Orissa Military Police when Battalions from other States have been released?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) and (b) The 1st Battalion of Orissa Military Police has been on deputation since 1962

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) None of the Battalions deputed from Andhra Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra along with the 1st OMP Battalion has been released. Their deputation has had to be continued because of the special nature of the duties assigned to them

State Battalions on Deputation to Border Areas

5009. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb-

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Battalions sent on deputation from the States by the Centre to the border areas are not receiving their day deputation allowance and rations in time

(b) whether this fact was brought to the notice of Government previously and

(c) if so the action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) and (b) The Government of India have not received any complaint of delay in the payment of salaries, etc. or supply of rations to the personnel of State armed police battalions deputed ex-State

(c) Does not arise

Pure Drinks (M.D.) Private Ltd.,
New Delhi

6010. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the deplorable state of affairs in the Pure Drinks (N D) Private Ltd (Coca-cola) New Delhi,

(b) whether workers in the lower categories in the said factory have not been provided with any canteen, rest room and other amenities which are admissible to the workers under the Factories Act

(c) whether it is a fact that the workers of the lower category are discriminated against the workers of the higher category in the matter of providing facilities

(d) whether he has received any representation from the workers in regard to their demands, and

(e) if so the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi) (a) and (c) Neither the Government of India nor the Delhi Administration, which is responsible for the administration of the Factories Act 1948 has received any such complaint

(b) Rest shelter and other welfare facilities such as latrines urinals, drinking water washing facilities etc. have been provided. No canteen has been provided. Canteen has to be set up according to the Factories Act if number of workers is 250 or more. The Factory is reported to be employing not more than 150 workers at a time

(d) No

(e) Does not arise

Basis of Promotions of Class IV Employees

6011 Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that promotions from Class IV to Class III are

not made on the basis of seniority as is done in the case of other categories of Government servants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c) Promotions within in class III and within and to class II and class I posts are made either on the basis of selection, i.e. merit of the officers with due regard to seniority or on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness or on the basis of departmental competitive examinations depending on the requirements of each case. There is generally no provision for promotion of class IV employees to class III, except in the Departments of Railways and Posts and Telegraphs. In Railways and P and T Departments promotion of class IV employees to class III posts is made on the basis of a test. This is because the nature of duties in class IV and class III is quite different from each other, and experience gained in class IV is not of a kind which can be of use and advantage for performing duties in class III posts and therefore, selection of class IV staff for class III posts can be not on the basis of the efficient performance of the class IV duties but only on the basis of mental and literary abilities of the class IV employees as assessed through written tests. Because of these considerations, class IV staff are appointed to class III posts on the basis of a test and not on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. Hence it is not proposed to alter the existing method of selection.

Promotion of Undermatric Class IV Employees

6012. Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class IV employees who have completed fifteen years service and are still there in Class IV;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration for Class IV employees who are under-matric to promote them to Class III as Diary Clerk who have completed fifteen years service; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(b) and (c) Comptroller and Auditor General has evolved a scheme for filling upto 10 per cent of the vacancies in the grade of LDC in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department from among Class IV Staff (including non-matriculate Class IV employees) who have put in 15 years service, after holding a test. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Irregularity and Breakdown of Trunk Calls for Ahmedabad

6013. Shri R. K. Amin:
Shri Ramechandra J Amin:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been many instances of irregularities and breakdown in trunk calls for Ahmedabad from various parts of Gujarat State during 1966-67,

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaints in this behalf; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to set right the trunk service for Ahmedabad?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Posts in Education Ministry

6014. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ex-cadre posts of Class I, II and III in his Ministry, Attached Offices and Subordinate Offices, which have been sanctioned and filled up during the last five years upto 31st March, 1967;

(b) the number of such posts filled through direct recruitment and through Employment Exchange, separately;

(c) the total number of such posts filled through taking Officers on deputation;

(d) the total number of such posts, filled through departmental promotion on the basis of seniority and fitness; and

(e) the total number of such posts filled from Scheduled Castes/Tribes?

The Minister of Education (Dr Triguna Sen): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Ex-Cadre Employees in the Ministry of Communications

6015 Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total number of ex-cadre posts of Class I, II and III in his Ministry, Attached and Subordinate Offices which have been sanctioned and filled up during the last five years upto the 31st March, 1967;

(b) the total number of such Ex Cadre posts filled up through direct recruitment and through Employment Exchanges;

(c) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up on taking officers on deputation;

(d) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up through departmental promotion on the basis of seniority and fitness; and

(e) the total number of such ex-cadre posts filled up from amongst the Scheduled Castes/Tribes Candidates?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri L. K. Gujral): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Ex-Cadre Posts—Class I, II and III

6016. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total number of ex-cadre posts of Class I, II and III in his Ministry, Attached and Subordinate Offices, which have been sanctioned and filled during the last five years upto the 31st March, 1967.

(b) the total number of such posts filled through direct recruitment and through Employment Exchanges;

(c) the total number of such posts filled on taking officers on deputation

(d) the total number of such posts filled through departmental promotion on the basis of seniority and fitness; and

(e) the total number of such posts filled from amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Candidates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly

Postal Commemoration Stamps

6017 Shri Shankar: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme to issue postal stamps in the memory of two prominent Goan personalities namely, the late Francisco Lulo Gomes and the late Shri Dada Rane of Satari; and

(b) if not whether Government propose to appoint any Committee to

study the desirability of issuing the commemorative stamps to pay the homage to these two prominent sons of India?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
(a) No such proposals have been made before.

(b) The proposals will be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for its consideration when it meets next

मध्य प्रदेश के विद्यार्थियों के लिये छात्रवृत्तियाँ

6018. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1965-66 और 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश के कितने विद्यार्थियों को विदेशी छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी गईं और विदेशों में भेजा गया;

(ख) उनके लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने विद्यार्थियों को चुना गया था ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री ओर सिंह) : (क)

वर्ष	चुने गये	बाहर भेजे गये
1965-66	18	16
1966-67	16	14

(ख) देश भर से प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी:—

1965-66	1,806
1966-67	13,103

(ग) देश भर से चुने गए विद्यार्थियों की संख्या :—

1965-66	485
1966-67	440

मध्य प्रदेश में हिन्दी का प्रचार करने वाली सार्वविद्यालयों की संख्या

6019. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में हिन्दी का प्रचार करने वाली जिन स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिये गये थे उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक संस्था के लिये कितनी धनराशि मजूर की गई थी ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भालचन्द्र शास्त्राचार्य) : (क) और (ख) 1966-67 के वित्तीय वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में केवल मध्य प्रदेश राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, भोपाल को बीस हजार रुपये का अनुदान मजूर किया गया था ।

मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात के पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन

6020. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 30 अप्रैल, 1967 तक मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात में पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों को कितने टेलीफोन दिये गये थे; और

(ख) 1967-68 में इन राज्यों में पंचायत समिति कार्यालयों को कितने टेलीफोन देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 30 अप्रैल 1967 तक मध्य प्रदेश तथा गुजरात में पंचायत समितियों के कार्यालयों में दिये गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी—

मध्य प्रदेश	14
गुजरात	299

कुल	313
(ख) मध्य प्रदेश	4
गुजरात	36
कुल	40

संस्कृत के विद्यार्थी के लिये छात्रवृत्ति स्तम्भों को बढ़ाना

6021. श्री वं० च० दीक्षित : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में संस्कृत के विकास के लिये 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश की छात्रवृत्ति स्तम्भों को कितनी राशि की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई, और

(ख) इस से संबंधित व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री होर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) संलग्न समिति, अधिष्ठाता आयोग, रीवा को पुस्तकों के लिए 2000 रुपये का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया था।

Scholarships under the National Loan Scholarships Scheme

6022. श्री M. L. Sonshi Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to grant 15,000 Loan scholarships to the students for pursuing regular full time courses from Post-Matriculation level to Ph.D. stage in Art, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Medicine, Law and Education has been formulated,

(b) whether it is a fact that the above scholarships will be in the form of loans with values varying from Rs 720 to Rs 1750 per annum, and

(c) the break-up of these loan scholarships between various subjects?

The Minister of States in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad): (a) Yes, Sir, the Ministry of Education has been implementing a National Loan Scholarships Scheme since 1963-1964. The number of scholarships

varies from year to year depending on the availability of funds. During 1967-68 it is proposed to award 14825 scholarships.

(b) Yes, sir

(c) The scholarships are not earmarked for specific subjects and the selected scholars are at liberty to pursue any regular full-time course in a University or an equivalent recognised institution anywhere in India.

Postal Inspectors

6023. श्री Ramshankar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for not offering appointments to the candidates selected as Postal Inspectors in Delhi Circle in the Examination held in February, 1965 (Result declared in June, 1965) and the reasons for holding an examination for the same cadre in the same year when all the previous approved candidates could not be absorbed,

(b) whether it is proposed to form a panel for those who qualified in June 1965 but were not selected and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to safeguard the interest of those officials who may cross the age limit till the next examination for the above cadre is held in the Delhi Circle?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) The actual number of vacancies fell short of the anticipated number. A second examination was held because a larger number of vacancies was anticipated.

(b) No Sir. A panel exists of selected officials who have not yet been promoted.

(c) An examination is proposed to be held before the end of this year. Suitable age relaxation will be allowed to safeguard the interests of such persons.

कोचीन बन्दरगाह के कर्मचारी

6024. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 5 अप्रैल, 1967 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 593 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोचीन बन्दरगाह कर्मचारी सच की मांगों पर इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हार्शी) :
(क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित आशय कोचीन गोदी श्रमिक यूनियन द्वारा उठाई गई मांगों से है। इन मांगों के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति इस प्रकार है -

(1) वर्तमान स्थिति-स्थान भरना कोचीन गोदी श्रमिक बोर्ड ने अनियत श्रमिकों की सूची को अंतिम रूप देने के लिए एक अनियत श्रमिक सूची उप-समिति नियुक्त की थी। इस उप-समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट भेज दी है और अब इस पर कोचीन बोर्ड द्वारा विचार किया जाना है।

(2) अनियत श्रमिकों की बुकिंग : कोचीन गोदी श्रमिक बोर्ड का यह मत है कि इस मांग पर अनियत श्रमिकों की सूची को अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है।

(3) सजा रद्द करना कोचीन गोदी श्रमिक बोर्ड का मत है कि दी गई सभी सजाएँ उचित थी और कोई कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(4) यूनियन की मान्यता : यूनियनों की मान्यता के प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए बम्बई पतन न्यास के अध्यक्ष श्री एस० एन० नादकरनी की अध्यक्षता में एक उप-समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। चूंकि श्रमिकों के संगठन यूनियनों की मान्यता की कसौटी के सम्बन्ध में किसी समझौते पर नहीं पहुंच सके, अतः इन मामलों पर आगे कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

दार्जिलिंग जिले में पाई गई पाषाण युग की बस्तियां

6025. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1967 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 136 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बालीमपोंग क्षेत्र (दार्जिलिंग) में हाल में पाई गई पाषाण युग की बस्तियों के बारे में राज्य सरकार ने कोई जानकारी भेजी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा इसके संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) विवरण (जैसा कि 'वेस्ट बंगाल' खण्ड Xii, शनिवार, 15-10-66 में प्रकाशित हुआ था) सलग्न है।

पैसे की कमी के कारण, फिलहाल इस स्थान पर खुदाई के किसी कार्य को हाथ में लेने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

विवरण

ऊँची खड़ी पहाड़ियों के चारों ओर बने और टट्टुओं के चलने के टेढ़े मेढ़े रास्तों के चारों ओर बिखरी किल्लेबंदियाँ, दीवारों और स्मारकों का पता पश्चिम बंगाल के पुरातत्त्व निदेशालय द्वारा दार्जिलिंग जिले के बदमतम के नीचे महान रजौत के दक्षिणी शिखर पर अभी अभी लगाया गया है, जो एक प्राचीन नगर बताया जाता है।

निदेशालय द्वारा की गई खोज से उन खंभों जैसे पत्थरों के अवशेषों के अपरिमित महत्व का पहली बार पता चला है जो गोल भस्वा झडाकार रूप में बड़े कब्रिस्तानी स्मारकों की भाँति गाढ़े गये हैं और जो नवपाषाणीय परम्परा से संबंधित महापाषाणीय वास्तुकला की भाँति तिरछे, सीधे या लंबवत खंभों से घिरे हुए हैं। रोग-डोग द्वारा के समय पर महान रजौत की दक्षिणी चाटियों पर गाढ़े गये ये विशालकाय महापाषाणीय स्मारक कभी-कभी दम फुट से ज्यादा ऊँचे हैं और उनकी रेखा पूर्व से पश्चिम की ओर चलती है।

उत्तरी हिमालय में ऐसे स्मारकों के मिलने से, दो हजार साल से अधिक पुराने समय में भारत में महापाषाणी के विभिन्न रूपों के उद्भव तथा विवरण पर अवश्य ही नई रोज़नी पड़ेगी। दक्षिण भारतीय महापाषाणी की कभी-कभी प्रविष्ट भाषी व्यक्तियों से संबंध बताया जाता है, जब प्राप्त हुई महापाषाणीय वास्तुकला का स्रोत, उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत से हिमालय के परिवेश में कालक्रम के एक भ्रमांत क्षितिज में किसी समय प्रचलित किसी अन्य सस्कृति के साथ संबंध हो सकता है जिसका उद्भव तराई में बौद्धधर्म के प्रसार से पहले के किसी काल में हो सकता है।

प० बंगाल के पुरातत्त्व निदेशालय में बदमतम के कुछ प्राचीन खण्डहरों का फोटो सर्वेक्षण किया है।

Rules for Recruitment to I.A.S.

6026. Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Shri Gopal Saboo:

Shri A B Vajpayee:

Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Shri Sharda Nand:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to introduce certain changes in the rules for the recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether Government have sought the advice of some experts in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is proposed to amend the I.A.S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954 so as to provide that a direct recruit on appointment to a post in the senior time-scale of I.A.S. shall be on 'trial' for a period of two years from the date of such appointment and he may at any time during the trial period, be reverted to the junior time-scale of pay, if Government is satisfied that he is lacking in sufficient experience and maturity of outlook necessary for discharging the duties of a post in the senior time-scale of pay. Such reversion will not amount to imposition of penalty under the All-India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1955

(c) No Sir

दिल्ली में अस्सील साहित्य के प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध

6027. श्री राम सिंह धरवाल :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कदवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पटरियों पर अस्सील साहित्य के प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध

कड़ाने का सरकार का विचार है ;
और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री
(श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क)
अश्लील साहित्य का खुला प्रदर्शन, भारतीय
बंध संहिता की धारा 292 के अधीन
पहले ही, अपराध है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत शराब बनाने वाली
भट्टियाँ

6028. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कलूबाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बाताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि
दिल्ली में अनधिकृत शराब बनाने वाली
भट्टियाँ चल रही हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा
प्रमाण मिला है कि ऐसे कार्य पुलिस की
साठ गाँठ से किये जाते हैं,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन
स्थानों पर अन्य अनैतिक कार्य भी होते
हैं,

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या शराब बनाने
की इन भट्टियों को समाप्त करने के
लिये कोई कारगर योजना बनाने का
सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक
क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री
विद्या अरण शुक्ल) (क) जी हाँ।

दिल्ली के सब राज्य लोक में 1-1-1967
से 15-6-67 तक की अवधि के दौरान
पुलिस द्वारा अनधिकृत शराब बनाने की
भट्टियों के 55 मामले, पकड़े गये।
उत्पादन कर तथा पुलिस विभागों के
कार्यकर्ता शिकायतों के प्राप्त होते ही
कानून के अनुसार कार्यवाही करते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) अन्य किसी अनैतिक कार्य
काय के मामले की पुलिस को सूचना नहीं
मिली।

(घ) और (ङ) मामला विचारा-
धीन है।

पटना में केन्द्रीय जाँच विभाग के कर्मचारी

6029. श्री किशूनि मिश्र :

श्री क० नर० सिन्हा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बाताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में
केन्द्रीय जाँच विभाग के कर्मचारियों की
सख्या अपर्याप्त है,

(ख) क्या वहाँ पर कार्यभार की
देखते हुए इस के कर्मचारीरियों की
सख्या बढ़ाने का विचार है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उत्तरी सीमा
पर भी इसके कुछ कर्मचारी नियुक्त करने का
कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव
चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) स्वीकृत
पदों में से कुछ इस समय
रिक्त है जिन पर नियुक्ति करने के
लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Wage Boards for various Industries

6030. Shriwati Turakshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) the number of Wage Boards appointed during the last ten years and the names of the industries and

(b) whether the recommendations have been accepted by Government in toto or in part and the names of the industries for which such recommendations have been accepted separately?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi) (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1099/87]

(b) Wage Board for the following industries have submitted final reports —

First Wage Boards

- (i) Cotton Textile
- (ii) Sugar
- (iii) Cement
- (iv) Jute
- (v) Iron and Steel
- (vi) Tea Plantations
- (vii) Coffee Plantations
- (viii) Rubber Plantations
- (ix) Iron Ore Mines
- (x) Limestone and Dolomite Mines
- (xi) Coal Mines

Report of the Wage Board for Coal Mines is under consideration. Reports of Wage Boards for Cotton Textiles Rubber Plantation and Iron Ore, Limestones and Dolomite Mines were accepted with some modifications

राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में लिखे आदेशन-पत्रों पर कार्यवाही

6031. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लोगो से सब राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में प्राप्त हुये बाले आदेशन-पत्रो तथा सुझावो पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही

करने के लिये प्रत्येक कृतात्मिक आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो ये आदेश किस किस तारीख को जारी किये गये थे तथा उन मे क्या प्रवृत्ति दिये गये हैं , और

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त आदेश का इस बीच पालन किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय मे राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) सविधान के अनुच्छेद 350 के अन्तर्गत "प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपनी किसी भी तकलीफ को दूर करवाने के लिए सब सरकार या राज्य के किसी भी अधिकारी के पास सब सरकार या राज्य मे, बसास्थिति, मुक्त होने वाली किसी भी भाषा के प्रतिनिधित्व देने का अधिकार होगा। ऐसी सवैधानिक स्थिति मे इस विषय पर आदेशो को जारी करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नहीं होता।

(ग) सरकार के ध्यान मे कोई शिकायते नहीं आई है।

उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की आयु

6032. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1947 से लेकर अब तक उच्च न्यायालय तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय के कितने न्यायाधीशों की आयु के बारे मे आपसति की गई है ,

(ख) इसके क्या कारण थे तथा प्रत्येक मामले मे क्या निर्णय किया गया, और

(ग) क्या भविष्य मे न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति के समय इस संबंध में सावधानी रखने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री वसन्त राव बम्हान) (क) उच्चतम न्यायालय : अन्य उच्च न्यायालय . 17

(ख) इस के कारण मुख्य रूप से यह है कि सम्बन्धित न्यायाधीशों की जन्म तिथियों के बारे में गांव के ग्रन्थवा नगरपालिका की जन्म पत्रियों, मेट्रिकुलेशन परीक्षा के प्रमाणपत्रों, सेवा-बुर्ला और जन्म-दस्तावेजों जैसे अभिलेखों की प्रविष्टियाँ एक दूसरे में मेल नहीं खाती थी। प्रत्येक मामले में जन्म तिथि के बारे में निर्णय का आधार उन अभिलेखों को बनाया गया था जो अधिक विश्वसनीय समझा गया था। एक मामले में सम्बन्धित न्यायाधीश ने सही जन्म तिथि के निर्धारण से पहले ही अपन पद से त्याग पत्र दे दिया था।

(ग) जुलाई 1957 में उच्च न्यायालय में न्यायाधीश के पद पर नियुक्त होने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपनी नियुक्ति से पहले अपनी जन्म तिथि का प्रमाण-पत्र और उसके समय में लिखित साक्ष्य देना पड़ता है।

विदेशी भाषाओं का अध्यापन

6033. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) किन किन विश्वविद्यालयों संस्थाओं में उन देशों की भाषाएँ पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था है जिनके साथ भारत के राजनयिक सम्बन्ध हैं ; और

(ख) वे देशों की भाषाएँ पढ़ाने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिपुष्प सेन) : (क) विवरण समा पटल पर रखा गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिए संख्या L.T.—1109/67]

(ख) शिक्षा आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की है कि प्रमुख विदेशी भाषाओं सभी विश्वविद्यालयों, चुने हुए कालेजों और कुछ स्कूलों तक में भी पढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। फिलहाल, यह सिफारिश सरकार के विचारधीन है। विदेशी भाषाओं के अध्यापन के कार्यक्रम का विकास करने में मुख्य बाधा धन की कमी और बहुत से मामलों में अध्यापकों की कम है।

“भारत मुन्दरी” का चुनाव

6034. श्री प्रो० प्र० त्वाणी न्याय गृह कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार भारत मुन्दरी के चुनाव पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है क्योंकि यह भारतीय संस्कृति की सुरक्षा के लिये हानिकारक है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : ऐसा कोई सुझाव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

नव-नालंदा का महाविहार और ट्वेन-साग स्मारक का पुनर्स्थापन

6035. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नव-नालन्दा महाविहार और ट्वेन साग स्मारक के पुनर्स्थापन के प्रश्न पर, जो विचाराधीन था क्या निर्णय किया गया है ,

(ख) यदि इसके बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. भागवत झा साहब) : (क) अभी तक कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) वैसे की विस्कत के कारण प्रस्ताव को कार्यान्वित करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

(ग) आयोजना आयोग और संबंधित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से स्थिति का निरन्तर पुनर्विलोकन किया जा रहा है ताकि धन उपलब्ध होते ही हम पर अमल किया जा सके।

संस्कृत को बढ़ावा देना

6036. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाने

श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संस्कृत को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से इस वर्ष कुछ विशिष्ट योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है,

(ख) क्या सरकार वित्तीय दृष्टि से गुरुकुलों की स्थिति को सुधारने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार कर रही है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शंर सिंह) :

(क) जी हा।

(ख) और (ग) संस्कृत के प्रसार के लिए गुरुकुलों को वित्तीय सहायता के अमुदान की स्वीकृति योजना पर सरकार द्वारा अमल किया जाता रहे।

Cost of Living Index Numbers

6037 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of living index has increased

sufficiently at many places during October, November and December, 1966, and

(b) if so, names of the places and the extent of increase in the index number?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hatthi): (a) Some of the centres registered an increase of over 5 points in the Consumer Price Index Number on base 1960-100 for Industrial Workers during these months:

(b) The requisite information is contained in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1101/67]

Allahabad High Court

6038 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of cases pending disposal with the Allahabad High Court on its original and appellant sides as on the 30th April 1967, and

(b) the reasons for delay if any in their disposal?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) There were 3923 cases pending disposal in the Allahabad High Court on the Original side and 52263 cases on the Appellate side on the 30th April, 1967

(b) Heavy institutions are the main reason for delay. The question of augmenting the strength of Judges in the Allahabad High Court is under active consideration.

National Awards to Teachers

6039. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the total number of national awards granted to the teachers by Government during 1966-67,

(b) the names of the recipients, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of cash awarded to each teacher?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad):

(a) 98.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1102/67.]

(c) Rs 500

Bogus Hindi Racketeers

6040. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an inter-State hunt has been launched by the Delhi Police for bogus hundi racketeers alleged to have cheated several grain wholesale dealers of thousands of rupees recently.

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c) No inter State hunt has been launched by the Delhi Police. However, a case was registered at the Police Station Karol Bagh on 17th May, 1967 against a resident of New Delhi who is alleged to have cheated some grain dealers of Ranchi and Patna by depositing forged rail way receipts and hundies with a New Delhi Bank. The accused has been arrested and the case is under investigation.

Visits by Ministers Abroad

6041. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government who went abroad during the last four months;

(b) the names of the countries which they visited, and

(c) the foreign exchange spent on them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1103/67.]

Strength of C.B.I. and C.I.D. Staff

6042 Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Umsath:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total staff strength of C.B.I. and Central Intelligence Department in his country,

(b) whether any personnel are stationed abroad.

(c) if so, details thereof,

(d) the number out of them drawing basic salary of less than Rs 500/ per month, and

(e) the total strength of C.B.I. and Central Intelligence Department and other Intelligence staff of the Central Government posted in West Bengal and Kerala as on 1st January, 1966 and at 15th February, 1967?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1104/67].

Policy No. 254 Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

6043. Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal for changing the existing Policy of Rehabilitation of displaced persons with a view to asking the States to share greater burden, and

(b) if so, the amount likely to be saved by the Centre as a result of the shift in this Policy

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir there is no proposal at present

(b) Does not arise

Eastern Zonal Council

6044 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the nature and details of the matters discussed and decisions taken at the Eastern Zonal Council meeting held recently at Calcutta?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): A list of the items discussed at the last meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council held at Calcutta is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1105/87] The proceedings embodying the decisions taken at the meeting will be placed in the Parliament Library as usual, as soon as the proceedings are finalised

Southern Zonal Council

6045 Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the details and nature of the matters discussed and decisions taken at the Southern Zonal Council meeting held recently?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan

Shukla): A list of the items discussed at the last meeting of the Southern Zonal Council is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT 1106/87] The proceedings embodying the decisions taken at the meeting will be placed in the Parliament Library as usual, as soon as the proceedings are finalised

Evaluation of work of National Laboratories

6046 Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to 'Yojna' of the 14th May 1967 in which it has been pointed out that research utilization is the highest in State Government's Laboratories and private and industrial sector laboratories and lowest in our National Laboratories, and

(b) if so whether any study has been made to find out the material use of the work done by the scientists in our National Laboratories and the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) Yes Sir The write up in 'Yojna' is based on a Survey Report entitled 'Opinion Survey of Scientists and Technologists' by Aqueel Ahmed and S. P. Gupta of the Research Survey and Planning Organisation a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament

(b) No such study has yet been made. However information relating to utilisation of processes/products developed by the National Laboratories/Institutes is contained in the brochures "Research for Industry-1964" and "Data on Research Utilization-1965" and the Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for 1966-67 copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

C.I.A.

6047. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report that a Pilot Agricultural Project in India is financed by CIA,

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted about it, and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Chalan Shukla). (a) Government have seen press reports on the subject

(b) and (c) The Intelligence Bureau had been asked to make inquiries into the use of foreign funds in the re-elections and for other purposes. A report has been received from the Intelligence Bureau and it is being examined carefully. Government will take some time to formulate their conclusions on the report and to decide whether any further inquiries are necessary.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में शब्दावलि एकक

6048. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में एक शब्दावलि एकक स्थापित किया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह एकक कब स्थापित किया गया था और इस ने अब तक क्या काम किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भजन मण्डलियाँ

6049 श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री रवि राय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने तत्वावधान में ग्रहिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्र में कुछ भजन मण्डलियाँ भेजी गईं हैं, और

(ख) इन मण्डलियों में साथ भेजे गये अधिकारीयो का विवरण तथा उनका अनुभव क्या है तथा मण्डलियों पर कितनी गति खर्च की गई और उनमें क्या लाभ हुआ ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत सा आजाद) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के एक सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी जो हिन्दी और संस्कृत के एम० ए०, साहित्य रत्न और शास्त्रीय संगीत के अच्छे ज्ञाता हैं और एक अनुसंधान महायक जो अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में एम० ए०, गुरुकुल विश्व-विद्यालय बुन्दावन के स्नातक, गीतकार और गायक हैं, इन मण्डलियों के साथ भेजे गये थे ।

इन मण्डलियों पर 1777.35 रुपये खर्च हुये हैं ।

हिन्दीतर प्रदेशों में हिन्दी के प्रचार की दृष्टि से यह कार्यक्रम बहुत सफल रहा और

इसमें द्वारा हिन्दी और हिन्दी तर भाषा-भाषियों में परस्पर समर्क स्थापना में काफी सहायता मिली।

Class 1 Officers in Orissa P. and T. Circle

6050. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Class 1 Officers in the Posts and Telegraphs Orissa Circle continuing in service even eight to ten years after their age of superannuation;

(b) the reasons for such exceptions;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint from the Postal Employees Union in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
(a) None

(b) Does not arise

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

नेपाल होकर चीन-समर्क लोगों का प्रशिक्षण के लिये चीन जाना

6051. श्री प्रकाशचर शस्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शस्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शस्त्री :
श्री राम गोपाल झा :
श्री रामाबतार झा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह बबौरिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि हमारे देश के चीन समर्क लोग भारत-नेपाल

के बीच के सम्बन्धों का लाभ उठा कर नेपाल होकर साम्यवादी चीन जाते हैं, वहाँ छापामार युद्ध-प्रणाली का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने है, राजनीतिक कार्यों के लिये धन प्राप्त करते हैं और भारत वापस आ जाते हैं,

(ख) क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में भारत को कोई शिकायत भी प्राप्त हुई है,

(ग) यदि हा, तो सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है, और

(घ) भारत-नेपाल के सम्बन्धों के कारण देश में विषट्कारक कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय करने का विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) चीन समर्क लोग की गति-विधियों पर रूढ़ा निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

Employees of Education Ministry on Deputation

6052 Shri Molahu Prasad.
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees from his Ministry, its Attached and Subordinate Offices who are at present on deputation,

(b) the percentage of deputationists to the total number of employees, and

(c) the amount of extra expenditure incurred in the form of deputation allowance?

The Minister of Education (Dr
Triguna Sen): (a) 141

(b) 136 per cent (approx)

(c) the deputation allowance is governed by the instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time and depends on the basic pay drawn by each employee. The normal rate of deputation allowance is 70 per cent of the basic pay of the employee.

Gazetted Officers and Stenographers

6053 Shri Molahu Prasad
Shri Rabi Ray
Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the number of Gazetted Officers and Stenographers, separately, in his Ministry as in December, 1948, and

(b) their number separately as in March, 1967?

The Minister of Education (Dr Triguna Sen): (a) and (b) The number of Gazetted Officers and Stenographers employed in the Ministry of Education in December 1948 and March 1967 is given below

	December 1948	March 1967
Gazetted Officer	55	186
Stenographers	24	68

Hindi Glossary

6054 Shri Molahu Prasad:
Shri Rabi Ray,
Shri P. R. Thakur.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindi Department of his Ministry is not using the Glossary of technical terms prepared by the Ministry of Education in Hindi translations done by that Department,

(b) if so, which glossary is being used by them,

(c) whether this glossary has been approved and published by Government,

(d) whether the language used in Hindi translation by his Ministry is so difficult and vague that it is beyond the understanding of an ordinary educated man,

(e) if so, whether Government propose to use simple terminology in the translations, and

(f) if not the reasons, therefore?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad): (a) to (c) The Hindi Terminology evolved by the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology functioning under this Ministry is invariably used in Hindi translations and other job done by the various Hindi Units of this Ministry.

(d) No, Sir

(e) and (f) Do not arise

हिन्दी में कार्य

6055 श्री रवि राय .

श्री मोहन प्रसाद :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के प्रशासनिक विभाजन के कितने अनुभागों में मूलतः हिन्दी में काम किया जाता है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मूलतः हिन्दी में प्रान्त पत्रों तथा तैयार किये गये दस्तावेजों के लिये उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा अंग्रेजी अनुवाद को मांग हो हिन्दी के प्रयोग के मार्ग में मुख्य बाधा है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विज्ञान मंत्री (डा० विष्णु लाल) :

(क) एक।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

logical Research Institute during the last three years;

(b) to what extent the work of this Institute has helped to solve the food problems of India; and

(c) the annual expenditure incurred on this Institute?

Pre-requisites of Ministers

6056. Shri Beni Shankar Sharma. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amenities allowed to the Ministers in the form of cars, free furnished accommodation, gardens, refrigerators and such other things are included in the assessment as pre-requisites as in the case of other salary earners, and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). For the purpose of computing the income chargeable for income tax under the head 'salary'—

(i) the value of rent free furnished accommodation which includes gardens and electrical appliances such as refrigerators, is determined as 12½ per cent of the salary,

(ii) the value of free supply of water and electricity is determined as 6½ per cent of the salary;

(iii) 10 per cent of Sumptuary Allowance (in respect of Ministers entitled to this allowance) is added to the salary

The use of staff car is admissible only for journeys performed in connection with official business and cannot be regarded as a prerequisite.

Central Food Technological Research Institute

6057. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) the process and product developed by the Central Food Techno-

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) A list showing the processes and products developed by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore during the last 3 years is enclosed.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. 1107/67]

(c) The annual expenditure of the Institute for the last three years is as follows.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
S. No.	Budget Head	1964-65	1965-66 1966-67
1.	RECURRING	27.736	33.817 37.585
2.	CAPITAL (including Pilot Plant)	12.576	15.128 15.257
	TOTAL	40.312	48.945 52.842

Indian School of International Studies

6058. Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian School of International Studies published a small book entitled "India and America" by an American publisher under the Joint authorship of Philipps Talbot and S. L. Poplai;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact

that 75 per cent of the books purchased for the School are either on U.S.A. or published in U.S.A.; and

(c) if so, the action, if any, being taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir. The book in question was the result of collaboration between the Council on Foreign Relations (America) and the Indian Council of World Affairs—not the Indian School of International Studies

(b) It is not a fact

(c) Does not arise

Indian School of International Studies.

6059. Shri P. Gopalan:

Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received many complaints on the working of the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi,

(b) if so the nature of the complaints, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): (a) No, Sir. No written complaint regarding the working of the School has been received by Government

(b) and (c). Do not arise

बम्बई-बुरहानपुर में डायल घुमा कर सीधे सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

6060. श्री शं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि बुरहानपुर एक लाख की जनसंख्या वाला एक औद्योगिक नगर है उसके तथा

बम्बई के बीच डायल घुमा कर सीधे सम्पर्क स्थापित करने वाली टेलीफोन व्यवस्था लागू नहीं की गई है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बुरहानपुर तथा बम्बई के बीच डायल घुमा कर सीधे सम्पर्क स्थापित करने वाला टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के न होने के कारण बुरहानपुर के नागरिकों को बम्बई की टेलीफोन मिलाने के लिए बहुत समय बर्बाद करना पड़ता है ?

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बुरहानपुर तथा बम्बई के बीच डायल घुमा कर माधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करने वाली टेलीफोन व्यवस्था लागू करने का है, श्री

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ससद-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल) : (क) बुरहानपुर और बम्बई के बीच सीधे डायल घमाने का प्रणाली चालू नहीं की गई है।

(ख) बुरहानपुर और बम्बई के काल वरचल प्रणाली पर मिलाप जाते हैं और इस मार्ग पर काल मिलने में ग्राम नीर पर 30 मिनट से एक घंटे तक की देरी होती है।

(ग) बुरहानपुर और बम्बई के बीच सीधे डायल घमाने का प्रणाली चालू करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। फिर भी, विभिन्न चरणा में देश के सभी मार्गों में राष्ट्रीय उपभक्ता डायलिंग प्रणाली चालू करने की योजना है और बुरहानपुर भी यथा समय उसमें शामिल कर लिया जाएगा।

(घ) माधना की कमों के कारण सीधे डायल घमाने का प्रणाली देश के केवल बड़े-बड़े नगरों के बीच चालू की जा रही है। बम्बई और बुरहानपुर के बीच का मौजूदा परियात प्रतिदिन केवल 10-20 काल का है। जैसे जैसे साधन उपलब्ध होते जाएंगे धीरे-धीरे इस प्रणाली का 20 से 30 वर्ष की अवधि में

देश के सभी भागों में विस्तार कर दिया जाएगा।

सरकारी स्कूल मदनगिर, दिल्ली के अध्यापक 6061. श्री ओंकार लाल बरबा : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में मदनगिर में सरकारी महाविद्यालय प्राप्त एक स्कूल के अध्यापकों को पिछले 14 महीनों में उनका वेतन नहीं दिया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आनन्द लाल बरबा) : (क) और (ख) अध्यापकों को दिसम्बर, 1966 के अन्त तक का वेतन दे दिया गया है। इस स्कूल का दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अर्ध-अग्रिम, 1967 तक ही मान्यता दी गई है। जनवरी में अग्रिम, 1967 तक के वेतन की प्रदायगा यों बाकी है। इस अवधि के लिए नगर निगम ने अनुदान नहीं दिया है, क्योंकि स्कूल के प्रबन्धका ने अभी तक अध्यापकों के वेतन के व्यय नहीं भरे हैं।

राजस्थान सीमा पर पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा घुसपैठ

6062. श्री ओंकार लाल बरबा : गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बनाने का कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान अब भी राजस्थान सीमा पर घुसपैठ कर रहा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1966 में मात्र 20 जून, 1967 तक किन्नी बार घुसपैठ की गई, कितने पशु उठाये गये तथा किन्ने धन की हानि हुई, और

(ग) घुसपैठियों ने किन्ने व्यक्तियों की हत्या की तथा किन्ने व्यक्तियों का अपहरण किया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) पाकिस्तान की ओर से घुसपैठ की घटनाएँ अभी भी घटित हो रही हैं।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1966 में और 20 जून, 1967 तक पाकिस्तान-राजस्थान सीमा पर घुसपैठ की घटनाओं की संख्या और उनके परिणाम स्वरूप होने वाली हानि आदि के बारे में सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण।

(1) घुसपैठ की घटनाओं की संख्या	
1966 के दौरान	140
1 जनवरी, 1967 से 20 जून, 1967 तक	63
योग	253

(2) उठाये गये पशुओं की संख्या	
1966 के दौरान	7506
1 जनवरी, 1967 से 20 जून, 1967 तक	354
योग	7662

(3) धन की हानि	
1966 के दौरान	147113 50*
1 जनवरी, 1967 से 20 जून, 1967 तक	66936 00*
योग	404049 50

(4) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान कत्ल किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या

शून्य

- (8) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रपूत किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या

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L.L.O. Training Centres in India

6063. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether the suggestion made by the Indian representative at the International Labour Organisation Conference held in June, 1967 to start one of the three proposed Training Centres in India has been accepted,

(b) if so, what are the facilities that India is expected to provide to the Centre, and

(c) whether this Centre will be set up in a backward area like Telengana in Andhra Pradesh or it will be in some well developed place in India?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi) (a) No such suggestion was made at the Conference

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

दिल्ली पुलिस में अनुसूचित जातियों के कान्सटेबल

6064. श्री रामचरण क्या गृह-काय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) दिल्ली पुलिस में कुल कितने कान्सटेबल हैं,

(ख) उसमें से अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने कान्सटेबल हैं

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों के ऐसे कितने कान्सटेबल हैं जिनकी छटनी पिछले तीन वर्षों में अब तक की गई है / जिन्हें नौकरी से हटाया गया है / नौकरी से निकाला गया है / बर्खास्त किया गया है; और

(घ) इस अवधि में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने कान्सटेबल क्रमशः भ्रष्टाचार, भ्रष्टाचारी तथा अनुशासनहीनता के आरोप में नौकरी से निकाले गये ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिहारी चरण शर्मा) : (क) 9796.

(ख) 1378

(ग) तथा (घ) अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्धित ऐसे कान्सटेबलों की कुल संख्या जिनको पिछले तीन वर्षों में नौकरी से हटाया गया था जिनकी नौकरिया समाप्त कर दी गई, 134 है।

इस संख्या का व्योरा इस प्रकार है -

(1) भ्रष्टाचार	शून्य
(2) भ्रष्टाचारी	1
(3) अनुशासनहीनता	1
(4) राज्य-सुरक्षा के हित में	2
(5) पुलिस सेवा के लिये अयोग्यता	125
(6) कर्तव्य से अनुपस्थिति	5

Bifurcation of R.M.S. 'T' Division (Madras Circle)

6065. Shri Nambiar:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani.
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to form another R.M.S. division with Headquarters at Madurai by bifurcating the present 'T' Division,

(b) if so, whether the details of the proposal have been examined by Government,

(c) the decision taken in the matter, and

(d) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Department for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):
(a) No, Sir

(c) to (d) Do not arise

हिन्दी का प्रचार करने वाली स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा केन्द्रीय अनुदानों का प्रपक्ष

6066 श्री जे० एच० पटेल :

श्री मोलू प्रसाद

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दी का प्रचार करने वाली स्वयंसेवी शिक्षा ग्रन्थवा अन्य संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों की राशि में भारी अ व्यय में मामलों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो 1966-67 में वार्षिक उत्पन्न, भाजा, गांधिया तथा दोरी आदि पर उक्त संस्थाओं द्वारा कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया, और

(ग) यह व्यय कुल अनुदानों की राशि का कितने प्रतिशत है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में द.व्य. मन्त्र (श्री माधवलाल खन्ना) : (क) ऐसी कोई शिक्षणयुक्त सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लाई गई है।

(ख) और (ग) 1966-67 में मंत्रालय ने किसी भी संस्था को वार्षिकोत्सवों के लिए और दोरी के लिये कोई अनुदान स्वीकृत नहीं किया था। हाँ, गोष्ठी, प्रतियोगिताओं, विद्याधियों और हिन्दी

मन्त्रालयों के विचारों, सेमिनारों आदि के लिये विभिन्न संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिया गया था। इन संस्थाओं से अनुदान सम्बन्धी खर्च का 1966-67 में औसत रूप से प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। अतः समस्त संस्थाओं ने उपर्युक्त मदों में कुल कितना खर्च किया और वह कुल अनुदान की राशि का कितना प्रतिशत था, इस की जानकारी देना हम समय सम्भव नहीं है।

Correspondence Courses to non-Hindi People in Ministry of Education

6067. Shri Kameswar Singh:

Shri Nihal Singh:

Shri Srichand Goel:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri J H Patel:

Shri K M Madhakar:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission have approved the scheme of the Ministry of Education regarding the correspondence course in Hindi for foreigners and non Hindi people

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi University has also certificate and diploma courses exactly for the above people, and

(c) if so, the reasons for permitting such duplication?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad)

(a) The scheme of correspondence courses in Hindi for foreigners and non Hindi speaking people was included in the Fourth Plan of this Ministry with the approval of the Planning Commission. The formal approval of the Ministry of Finance is awaited

(b) Yes Sir, but they are whole time courses meant primarily for foreign students studying at the Delhi University. The Delhi University do not run

or propose to run in future correspondence courses in Hindi only of the standard contemplated under the Ministry's scheme

(c) Does not arise

ब्रिटेन के संग्रहालय में वस्तुएं

6068. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम सिंह कछवाय :

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी :

श्री राम सिंह धरमचाल :

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पुरातत्वीय विभाग की बहुत सी वस्तुएं ब्रिटेन के संग्रहालय में रखी हुई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद उनको वापिस लेने की मांग की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) पूरी सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और भविष्य में हमारी कार्यवाई, पूरी सूचना के उपलब्ध होने और उसकी जांच पर निर्भर करेगी।

पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा अपहृत व्यक्तियों की हत्या

6069. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुसाबाह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि शिव सागर जिले के एक गांव से जिन तीन व्यक्तियों का अपहरण पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा किया गया था, उन्हें मार दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को क्या सहायता दी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, 5 जुलाई, 1967 को दिये गये प्रताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 4580 के उत्तर में दिये गए श्री के अनुसार ऐसा ही हुआ था।

(ख) स्थिति पर नियतकालिक पुनर्विचार किया जाता है और उन साधनों के प्रलावा जिन्हे राज्य सरकार जुटा सकती है, भारत सरकार भी जब कभी आवश्यक होता है सहायता देती रही है।

Wage-Board for Sugar Mill Workers, 1962

6070. श्री Kameshwar Singh:

Shri A. Sreedharan:

Shri Sequeira:

Shri Nihal Singh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decisions of the Wage Board for Sugar mill workers, 1962 have not been implemented by many of the sugar mills;

(b) if so, the names of such mills; and

(c) the action taken to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Wage Board?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of Sabha as early as possible

Border Security Force

6071. Shri D. N. Pateria: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have worked out a scheme to reorganise the

present set up of the Border Security Force to increase its efficiency; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when it is going to be finalised?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Border Security Force was constituted by taking over armed police battalions from various border States. All these battalions were of different patterns. On reorganisation, which came into effect on 1st June, 1967, a uniform pattern has been introduced for all the Border Security Force battalions, the size of the battalions has been altered to make them more suitable for their tasks and their equipment, training and officering have been improved.

Pay Scales of I.C.S. Officers

6072. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the junior and senior pay scales of I.C.S. Officers;

(b) the corresponding pay scales of I.A.S. Officers when the cadre was established and now; and

(c) the maximum pay any I.C.S. Officer drew and an I.A.S. Officer can hope to draw?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) I.C.S.

Junior Scale: Rs. 450—50—800—100—1100—EB—100—1300—1300—1350 (16 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 1000 (5th year) 50—1200—75—1500—100—2000—50—2250 (24 years).

(b) IAS—when cadre was established:

Junior Scale: Rs. 350—400—450—450—500—540—30—600—EB—30—870—40—950 (19 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 800 (6th year or under) 50—1000—60—1300—50—1800 (25 years).

IAS—Present Scales:

Junior Scale: Rs. 400—400—500—40—700—EB—30—1000 (18 years).

Senior Scale: Rs. 900 (6th year or under)—50—1000—60—1800—50—1800 (22 years).

Selection Grade: Rs. 1800—100—2000.

(c) the maximum pay an I.C.S. Officer could draw was Rs. 6,666½ p.m. in the post of a Member of Council. The maximum pay that an I.A.S. Officer can now expect to draw is in the pay scale of Rs. 3500—125—4000 in one of Schedule 'A' posts in the Public Sector Undertakings.

Displaced persons in Gur-ki-Mandi, Delhi

6073. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey of the displaced persons living in Gur-ki-Mandi, Delhi was made in 1951 and if so, the number of eligible displaced families;

(b) whether it is also a fact that all those families have now been rehabilitated so far;

(c) the number of tenements still to be constructed and to whom these tenements will be allotted; and

(d) the reasons for not constructing these tenements earlier?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir. The survey was conducted in 1961 and not in 1951. The number of D.P. families unauthorisedly squatting was 427.

(b) Yes, Sir. All the families have, however, been temporarily allotted sum tenements constructed by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in New Moti Nagar and Andha Mughal.

(c) 170 tenements were to be constructed from the funds of the Ministry of Rehabilitation in Gur-ki-Mandi and the rest of the families were to be accommodated by the Municipal Corpo-

ration in area to be developed in Dhaka village and Nimri village. Out of 170, to be constructed in Gur-ki Mandi, 93 are in advanced stage of construction.

(d) Mainly due to a court injunction obtained by the ex-owners of the land.

Rehabilitation of East Pak. Displaced persons in Assam

6074. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Assam Government for the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees, and

(b) the total amount spent so far by the Central Government for this purpose in Assam during the last ten years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes an 'on account' payment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was sanctioned on 15th June, 1967 for expenditure on camps and on relief assistance for the migrant families from East Pakistan.

(b) A sum of Rs. 108.07 lakhs has been spent by the Central Government from 1957-58 to 1966-67 (Rs. 691.55 lakhs as Grants and Rs. 246.52 lakhs as loans) for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

I.A.S./I.P.S. Officers, Kerala

6075. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Kerala Government have told the Centre in categorical terms that they would no longer require the services of I.A.S./I.P.S. Officers beyond the age of 55 years and

(b) if so, the Central Government stand in this matter in view of the fact that I.A.S./I.P.S. Officers are retired at the age of 58 years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत के बीच सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध

6076 श्री भारत सिंह बीहान :
श्री प्रो० प्र० स्वामी :
श्री रा० स्व० विद्याचारी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ विदेशी लेखकों ने भारतीय सभ्यता के बारे में तथ्यों को उल्टा पुराना कर बताया है, विशेषकर उत्तरी तथा दक्षिणी भारत के सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धों को ;

(ख) क्या कुछ भारतीय विद्वानों ने संयुक्त वक्तव्य द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है, और

(ग) यदि हा तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री, (डा० त्रिगुण सेन)
(क) और (ख) सरकार का फिलहाल कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

जयपुर में टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

6077 श्री ओंकार सिंह
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा

क्या सचिव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 के अंत तक जयपुर (राजस्थान) में टेलीफोन बिलों की कितनी राशि बकाया थी, और

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार के मंत्रियों की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया थी तथा इन मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

संस्कृत-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल) :
(क) 1966-67 के अन्त तक जयपुर में 31 दिसम्बर, 1966 तक जारी किये गए टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि 2 69 लाख रुपये थी।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार के मंत्रियों की ओर 27,590,00 रुपये की राशि बकाया है। चूँकि टेलीफोन राजस्थान सरकार के नियंत्रण में है, मंत्रियों की व्यक्तिगत हैसियत से उसका कोई मरकरार नहीं, अतः किसी का नाम देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राजस्थान में डायल घुमा कर सीधे सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

6078 श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :
श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बोरवा :
श्री प्रोफ़ेसर सिंह :
श्री वेणो शंकर शर्मा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के सभी भागों में डायल घुमा कर सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करने वाली टेलीफोन व्यवस्था लागू करवाने का है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो अब तक राजस्थान के किन भागों में डायल घुमा कर सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित करने वाली टेलीफोन व्यवस्था लागू की जा चुकी है;

(ग) उक्त व्यवस्था को कोटा में लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ब) कोटा में इस व्यवस्था के कब तक लागू किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संस्कृत-कार्य तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल) :

(क) अन्ततः देश के सभी भागों में राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता डायलिंग प्रणाली प्रारम्भ करने की योजना है किन्तु इस योजना को साधन उपलब्ध होने पर धीरे-धीरे अनेक वर्षों में लागू किया जायेगा। इस समय योजना का पहला चरण क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है और इस प्रणाली से लगभग 17 स्थानों को जोड़ा जायेगा।

(ख) राजस्थान की राजधानी जयपुर में दिल्ली के साथ एक ओर के टेलीफोन से दूसरी ओर का टेलीफोन मिलाने वाली उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायलिंग प्रणाली बाधू कर दी गई है। पहले चरण में जयपुर को भी राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता ट्रक डायलिंग प्रणाली की लाइनों के जाल से जोड़ा जायेगा और जब इस योजना का यह भाग जोड़ने का काम पूरा हो जायेगा तो जयपुर देश के 16 अन्य नगरों को डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन मिला सकेगा।

(ग) कोटा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज इस समय करबल एक्सचेंज है। सीधे डायल घुमाने की सुविधा केवल स्वचल एक्सचेंजों के बीच ही लागू की जा सकती है, अतः इस समय कोटा में इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) कोटा टेलीफोन प्रणाली को स्वचल प्रणाली बनाने की योजना प्रगति पर है और नये स्वचल केन्द्र के बीबी योजना के अन्त तक बाधू हो जाने की सम्भावना है। अतिरिक्त दूरस्थ परिपथों की व्यवस्था करने का भी प्रस्ताव है। कोटा में सीधे डायल घुमाने की सुविधाएँ उसके बाद शीघ्र ही अर्थात् पाचवी योजना अवधि के प्रारम्भ में दे दी जावेगी। फिर भी यह साधन उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है।

P.M.'s talks with Kashmir Chief Minister

6080. Shri Atam Das Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir had a talk with the Prime Minister over the future of Kashmir,

(b) whether any talk was held about the release of Sheikh Abdullah and

(c) whether it is also fact that she had a talk about the reorganization of the Kashmir Valley and

(d) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan). (a) No, Sir

(b) The restrictions on Sheikh Abdullah formed the subject matter of discussion from time to time

(c) No Sir

(d) Does not arise

ICS vis-a-vis non ICS Officers

6081 Shri Surendranath Dwivedy Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a junior IAS Officer has challenged in the Orissa High Court the discrimination made against non ICS officers vis a vis ICS officers and has demanded the acceptance of the principle of 'equal pay for equal work'

(b) whether this matter was ever discussed by Government and the real discrepancies that still exist between them

(c) whether before going to the Court this Officer represented the matter to Government, and

(d) if so the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) Yes, Sir The difference between the IAS and ICS scales

of pay have been challenged on the ground that non ICS officers also belong to the IAS

(h) No, Sir

(c) No Sir

(d) the question does not arise

Stamps for Tourist Interests

6082 Shri Yashpal Singh Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether any request has been received from the Department of Tourism for bringing out stamps on current and tourist interest, and

(b) if so what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry for Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Stamps with the following subjects of tourist interest have been brought out

(1) Konarak Elephant

(2) Hampi Chariot

(3) Lady Writing letter—Medieval Sculpture

(4) Dal Lake

(5) Bhakra Dam

In addition a special postage stamp was issued on 24th January 1966 to commemorate the Annual Conference of the Pacific Area Travel Association which was held in New Delhi To commemorate the 'International Tourist Year', a special postage stamp with the 'Taj Mahal' was issued on 19th March 1967

Retirement Age of Central Government Employees

6083 Shri S. R. Rane Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Class I and Class II officers in the Central Government

who were given promotions after the enhancement of the Retirement Age to 58;

(b) the monthly expenditure incurred on this account; and

(c) whether Government propose to revert to the Retirement Age of 55 and if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible

(c) No, Sir It was only in 1962 that the age of superannuation of Central Government employees was raised to 58 years. No circumstances have arisen since then warranting reconsideration of this decision.

भंगोला और मोजम्बिक में भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों की सम्पत्ति

6884 श्री यश इल शर्मा :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1961 में गोमा में सैनिक कार्यवाही के बाद भंगोला और मोजम्बिक से निकाले गये भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों द्वारा पीछे छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना है; और

(ख) वह सम्पत्ति भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को वापस दिलाने के लिये सरकार किस योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स० ना० मिश्र) :

(क) मोजम्बिक से लौटे भारतीयों का कहना है कि उन्होंने मोजम्बिक में लगभग 5.3 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति छोड़ी है। जहाँ तक भारत सरकार की जानकारी

है, भारतीय उद्भव का कोई व्यक्ति भंगोला से नहीं आया है।

(ख) प्रैस नोट दिनांक 29-10-1965 द्वारा लौटने वाले भारतीयों को वह सुझाव दिया गया था कि मोजम्बिक में उनके द्वारा छोड़ी गई सम्पत्ति के बारे में वे अपने दावे सीधे पुर्तगाल सत्ता में करें। इस सुझाव का अनुसरण करते हुए लौटने वालों ने अपने दावे पुर्तगाल सरकार के पास दायर कर दिये हैं। मोजम्बिक में लौटे भारतीयों द्वारा मोजम्बिक में छोड़ी गई जायदाद का मालिकाना हक दिलाने के प्रश्न पर मैक्सिकन सरकार के जरिये परराष्ट्र मंत्रालय पुर्तगाल सत्ता में बात-चीत कर रहा है।

Non-Monopolist Trade in Andamans

6885. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the then Minister of State in the Home Ministry ordered sometime in September/October, 1966, on representation from the Andaman Congress, that the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, should stay action to oust the non-tribal monopolist traders from the trade of Nicobar Islands, a tribal territory governed by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation.

(b) if so, the reason for staying action on his Ministry's well-established policy to reorganise the trade set-up in the Nicobar Islands by ousting non-tribal monopolist partners, and

(c) if he answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the true facts of the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c) The trade in the Nicobar Islands had been dominated by non-tribals and it had been the effort of Government for long to persuade the tribals to take over the trade themselves in order to escape exploitation

or to let Government handle it for the benefit of the tribals. The tribals had all along been representing that they were not fully equipped to handle this trade by themselves. However, they agreed to make an attempt to take over the trade and they were given time to do this. It was expected that the transfer would take place by October, 1966. The Nicobarese were, however, not able to take over the trade by October 1966 and the proposal made by them would have still kept them under the domination of the non-tribals who were exploiting them. They were therefore advised to modify their scheme suitably by 31st March, 1967. Even by then the Nicobarese were not ready to step in. It has now been reported that the Nicobarese have formed their Company and taken over the Car Nicobar trade from 1st July 1967.

Labour Welfare Cess

6086 Shri Sequeira
Shri K. P. Singh Deo
Shri Kameshwar Singh;
Shri Girraj Saran Singh

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) the amount collected in Goa to date in iron ore mines on account of labour welfare cess and

(b) how much of the amount has been disbursed to date and for what purpose?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Rs 39,79,500 upto 30 June 1967

(b) Rs 92,250 on establishments of organisation

Representation of Goa Administration Employees

6087. Shri Sequeira:
Shri Kameshwar Singh
Shri Girraj Saran Singh
Shri K. P. Singh Deo.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Goa Administration to go into the grievances of the absorbed employees have been received by Government;

(b) if so when, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 28th September 1966

(c) The matter is under consideration. An Officer of the Ministry has actually gone to Goa to examine the matter in consultation with local administration and to report to Government.

Development of Regional Languages

6088 Shri S. K. Sambandhan
Shri Anbazhagan

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are taking steps for the development of various regional languages

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) the amount if any, spent on each of the regional languages during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education (Shri Sher Singh): (a) Yes Sir

(e) Under the schemes for the Development of Modern Indian Languages, grants are given to Voluntary Organizations and State Government for preparation and publication of reference works like encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, anthologies, etc., books on cultural, literary, indological and linguistic subjects, literary conferences, libraries, etc.

Under the Scheme of Prize Competition for Children's Literature, prizes are awarded to authors of books in Indian Languages at the rate of Rs 1,000 per prize-winning book and 2000

copies of each prize-winning book are purchased for distribution.

(c) The required information is given in the statement below:

Statement

Name of the Language	Grant given in 1966-67 for development of regional languages	Amount spent in 1966-67 for Prize Compensation for Children's Literature
	Rs	Rs
Assamese	795	—
Bengali	82,010	—
English	6,650	—
Gujarati	25,000	4,315
Kannada	2,66,588	—
Malhiili	7,500	—
Malayalam	46,724	1,570
Marathi	36,150	—
Oriya	27,250	—
Punjabi	30,200	1,075
Rajasthani	64,200	—
Sindhi	5,000	3,350
Tamil	23,200	1,675
Telugu	1,07,000	—
Urdu	46,365	10,970
Miscellaneous	1,28,748	—
Total	8,93,371	22,955

Sales Tax on Panwales

6989. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration has recommended that the Sales-tax on Panwales in Delhi should be abolished,

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon,

(c), whether it is also a fact that this matter has been pending since long and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of Panwales affected and the amount of Sales-tax collected from them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) The information is not available as the assessment proceedings have not been completed

D.G.H.S. Employees

6990. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the pre-partition employees of the Directorate General of Health Services Government of India, New Delhi were rendered surplus after partition of the country and were absorbed in temporary Government offices like the Central Tractors Organisation in 1949.

(b) whether these employees were again absorbed in other Government Offices like Meteorological Department after the winding up of the temporary office like C.T.O. in 1960,

(c) if so whether these employees were debarred from their seniority benefits on their absorption in Meteorological Department after 22nd December, 1959 and were treated as fresh recruits, though they had put in nearly 15 years of service,

(d) whether it is also a fact that such other employees, who were absorbed in the Directorate of Inspection, Customs and Central Excise Offices, Ministry of Finance, after 22nd December 1959 have been given their due seniority benefits, and

(e) if so the reasons for not giving the seniority benefits to the employees so absorbed in the Meteorological department after 22nd December, 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (e) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

हिन्दी कक्षाएं

6091. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये प्रत्येक हिन्दी अध्ययन केन्द्र में कितनी हिन्दी कक्षाएं लगती हैं;

(ख) प्रवीण, प्रबोध तथा प्राज्ञ कक्षाओं में से प्रत्येक में कितने कितने छात्र हैं, और

(ग) नियमित रूप से इन कक्षाओं को चलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये सत्या LT—1108/67]

(ग) कक्षाएं नियमित रूप से चलाई जा रही हैं।

राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार का पुस्तकालय

6092 श्री रघवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशचरित शास्त्री :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह
श्री धात्व दाम
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवीरिया :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के पुस्तकालय में जगह की

कमी है और वहां कर्मचारी की अपर्याप्त संख्या में है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जगह की कमी तथा अनुसंधान अनुभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम होने के कारण अनुसंधान करने वाले लोगों को अपेक्षित सुविधायें नहीं मिलती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की अपर्याप्तता तथा जगह की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आवाह) : (क) से (ग) भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार में पुस्तकालय तथा अनुसंधान स्कंध के लिए स्थान की कमी के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है। स्थान की इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए, चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के लिए अतिरिक्त आवास के निर्माण के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है। इस प्रयाजन के लिए दक्षिण दिल्ली में 10 एकड़ का एक प्लॉट निश्चित किया गया है।

भारत के राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार की (उनके पुस्तकालय और अनुसंधान स्कंध समेत) स्टाफ सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं का आजकल विल मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण एकक द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है और इस मामले में और आगे कार्रवाई उसकी सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के बाद की जायेंगी।

Use of Helicopter by Home Minister

6093 Shri Baburao Patel:

Shri Namblar
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. Anirudhan:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether he travelled by a helicopter from the 4th to 9th February in Maharashtra for the purpose of election,

(b) if so, the expenses incurred on these flights;

(c) whether the expenses have been paid to the owners of the helicopter.

(d) if so, to whom by whom and how much; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No expenditure was incurred by the Government

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

(e) The owners had placed the helicopter at the dispose of the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee, free of charge. The expenses for the flights and the maintenance of the helicopter, during this period, were borne by the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee

Kidnapping of Girls

6894. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons and their names, arrested on charge of alleged kidnapping of girls in Delhi since January 1967,

(b) the nature and details of the special steps reported to have been taken by the Delhi Police to prevent further kidnapping of girls,

(c) whether Government are aware that some of these kidnapped girls have been taken across the border to Pakistan for the purposes of prostitution and slave traffic,

(d) if so, the number thereof, and

(e) the steps taken by Government to stop such nefarious activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 81 persons were arrested on charges of kidnapping of girls in the Union Territory of Delhi during the 1458(a)LS-5.

period from 1st January, 1967 to 30th June, 1967.

(b) The following steps have been taken by the Delhi Police to keep the incidence of kidnapping of girls in Delhi under effective check.—

(i) The Delhi Police have taken special steps to keep the activities of anti social elements under effective check. Intensive look out is being kept on bad characters and other anti-social elements.

(ii) Apart from strict surveillance through beat Constables and Divisional Officers, bad characters have been arrested under the preventive sections of law from time to time to deter them from intimidating the public, causing affray or indulging in other anti-social activities.

(iii) Systematic records of the activities of anti-social elements kept at the Police Station level facilitate legal action as and when considered necessary. Some provisions of the Bombay Police Act including sections 55, 56 and 57 have been extended to the Union Territory of Delhi to empower the authorities to extern notorious bad characters

(iv) Delhi Police have also made special arrangements for investigating cases of kidnapping of children upto the age of 12. All such investigations are done centrally by the personnel of the Missing Persons Squad in the Crime Branch of the Delhi CID

(v) Arrangements also exist at the Police Control Room to receive initial reports of kidnapping of girls (including abduction of women) and pass them on to the concerned Police Stations and Missing Persons Squad.

(vi) District Superintendents of Police have been instructed to pay special attention to the investigation of cases of kidnapping and keep the Deputy Inspector General of Police apprised of the progress from time to time

(c) Government have no such information

(d) and (e) Do not arise

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में पाकिस्तानी की घुसपैठ

6095. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह
श्री आत्म दास
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री
श्री रामावतार शर्मा
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी
श्री यशपाल सिंह

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रा यह बताने की इच्छा करेगा कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 50 000 पाकिस्तानी लाग भारत के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में अवैध रूप से घम आये हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा के लिये सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था कर रखी है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो अगस्त, 1965 की घटनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने इस बार क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) (क) ऐसा अनुमान है कि आदरणीय सदस्यों का संकेत जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की ओर है। इस सम्बन्ध में सदन में 5-7-1967 को दिये गये प्रत्यारहित प्रश्न संख्या 4572 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सामान्य रूप में जम्मू व

काश्मीर में अगस्त/सितम्बर, 1965 की घटनाओं को पुनरवलोकन किया है तथा सीमाओं को मजबूत बनाने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाये गये हैं।

Reforms in Sales Tax system in Delhi

6096 Shri Virendrakumar Shah Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported suggestions made at a press conference in Delhi by the Delhi General Merchants' Association for reforms in the sales-tax system in Delhi and expressing concern about the increasing number of consumer goods sales transactions without the issue of proper cash memos in Delhi

(b) if so the precise suggestion of the Association and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Chafan Shukla) (a) to (c) The following suggestions are reported to have been made in a statement issued by the Hon'ble General Secretary of the Delhi General Merchants' Association at a press conference held in Delhi on 27th October 1966

(i) that the rates of sales tax should be simplified and there should not be more than 2 rates in the general merchandise trade until the sales tax is substituted by additional excise duty, and

(ii) that the sales tax department should clarify in writing about the rate of tax that the dealers should charge on a particular item to avoid harassment at a later stage

The Association took up these suggestions with the Delhi Administration who sent them a reply on 3rd December 1966 indicating that—

(1) the adjoining States are also having a number of rates of

tax and in order to keep the rates lower, it is not practicable to reduce the number of rates in Delhi; and

- (2) It is not possible to clarify the rate of tax on each item by administrative orders because it is for the Assessing Authority to decide the rate at which the sale of a particular commodity is taxable, after taking into consideration the evidence, if any, produced at the statutory proceedings, and after making enquiries regarding the nature, use, composition, etc of the goods sold

भारत में पुरातत्वीय स्मारक

6097. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी :
श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पुरातत्वीय विभाग के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय स्मारकों की देख-रेख तथा प्रबन्ध पर वार्षिक किनका धन व्यय किया जाता है;

(ख) ऐतिहासिक महत्व के कितने स्मारकों का (एक) पिकनिक स्थलों के रूप में (दो) अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी अध्ययन के लिये और (तीन) सामरिक महत्व के स्थानों के रूप में उपयोग किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) जिन स्मारकों को अब तक उपरोक्त कार्यों के लिए उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया है उनका उपयोग करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क)

	रुपये
1963-64	46,20,389
1964-65	62,77,505
1965-66	57,28,702
1966-67	48,15,800

(ख) (एक) स्मारक पिकनिक बनाने के लिए नहीं होते, लेकिन दर्शकों की सुविधा के लिए कुछ स्मारकों में उनसे सम्बद्ध बगीचों के कुछ स्थलों को पिकनिक बनाने के लिए छोड़ दिया जाता है। (दो) सभी स्मारक किसी न किसी प्रकार से अनुसंधानकर्ताओं के लिए महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। जो व्यक्ति ऐसे अध्ययन के लिए आते हैं, उन्हें सभी सुविधाएँ दी जाती हैं। (तीन) सामरिक महत्व के स्मारक भारत के पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण के अधीन नहीं हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के महिला कर्मचारी

6098. श्री ब्रह्मानन्दजी :
श्री हुकुम चन्द कश्यप :
श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में महिला कर्मचारी कितनी हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उनके द्वारा तंग पोशाक पहने जाने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों (संसदन तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को मिला कर) नियमित महिला कर्मचारियों की संख्या 31-3-1965 को 45,929 थी।

(ख) जी नहीं। किन्तु फरवरी, 1954 में एक परिपत्र कार्यालय ज्ञापन जारी किया

गया था जिसमें महिला अधिकारियों (मै-
मिक) के लिये निम्नलिखित पोशाक की
सिफारिश की गई थी :

- (1) औपचारिक भ्रमण सुकियाने रंग की
समारोहों के सादी साड़ी—
भवसर पर यदि बाइंग हो तो
वह भी सादा ।
- (2) कम औपचारिक उपरोक्त 1 के
भवसरो और समान साड़ी
सायंकालीन भ्रमण सलवार,
पाटियो में कमीज और
दुपट्टा ।
- (3) कार्यालय की सादे बोर्डर की
पोशाक या बिना बोर्डर
की सादी सूती
भ्रमण रेशमी
साड़ी भ्रमण सल-
वार, कमीज और
दुपट्टा (भ्रमण
आव्रतन पहनने
वालियों के लिये
स्कर्ट और
ब्लाउज) ।

टिप्पणी : (1) सामग्री, रंग—साज सज्जा
ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो मर्यादा तथा
शिष्टता को बनाये रखने में सहायक
हो । कार्यालय में पहनने की साड़ियां
तथा ब्लाउजे सुकियाने रंगों की हो
और पर्याप्त लम्बाई के टुकड़े में
से बनाई गई हो । बहुत भड़कीले
तथा भ्रम्यलङ्घन बनावट और आक-
र्षक नमूनों से बचा जाना चाहिये ।
यही बातें सलवार-कमीज और स्कर्ट
तथा ब्लाउज पर भी लागू होती हैं ।

(2) सामग्री स्वदेशी होनी चाहिये
यदि सम्भव हो तो हाथ की कती
बुनी हो । ये विभिन्न भ्रमसरो पर
पहने जाने वाली पोशाक के बारे में
उचित स्तर बनाये रखने के लिये

केवल ध्यान रहे । इन्हें आदेशों के
रूप में ग्रहण नहीं किया जाना था ।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की पोशाक की
फिटिंग के बारे में व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता पर कोई
बन्दिशें लगाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया ।

Attack by Mob on U.N. Office and
Churches in Srinagar in Kashmir

9899 Shri Bal Raj Mathok:
Shri Srichand Goel:
Shri M. L. Sondhi:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state

(a) whether a violent mob attacked
the U.N. Offices in Srinagar on the
7th June, 1967 and also burnt down
two churches, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent
recurrence of such happenings in
Kashmir?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri
Y. B. Chavan). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have
taken necessary steps in this regard.

Mahindra and Mahindra, Bombay

6199. Shri Bal Raj Mathok:
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:
Shri Pileo Mody:
Shri Srichand Goel:

Will the Minister of Labour and
Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Mahindra and
Mahindra Bombay have announced the
lay-off of 1,100 permanent workers and
have also terminated the services of
1,000 workers because of accumula-
tion of undisposed stock of jeep
vehicles, and

(b) if so, the action Government
propose to take to meet the situation?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabil-
itation (Shri Nathi): (a) and (b).
The matter falls in the State sphere
and the Government of India have no
information on it.

Allegations against Orissa Chief Minister

6101: Shri Marandi:
Shri Nath Pat:
Shri F. K. Deo:
Shri M. C. Majhi.
Shri A. Dipa:
Shri D. Amat.
Shri G. C. Naik:
Shri D. D. Jena:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sadhakur Supakar.

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Memorandum has been submitted to the President listing charges against Orissa Chief Minister,

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto,

(c) whether Government are considering to appoint a Committee to look into the charges and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan) (a) to (d) A memorandum sent by some Members of Parliament and of the Orissa Legislature addressed to the President containing inter alia allegations against the Orissa Chief Minister relating to the past when he was a Minister in another Cabinet has been received. Orissa Government had already decided to establish a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into charges of corruption and improprieties alleged to have been committed in the sphere of administration by the Ministers who were in office during the period between 1961 elections and the recent elections. Orissa Chief Minister stated that in response to suggestions received to widen the scope of this enquiry to charges earlier to 1961, Government of Orissa had also decided that if specific allegations were brought forward relating to Ministers in an earlier period and there was a *prima facie* case made out against such persons, Orissa Government would also consider referring such charges for enquiry to the pro-

posed Commission. Accordingly the memorandum (which contains charges against some others also) has been sent to the Orissa Chief Minister for appropriate action.

Christian Missionaries in Assam

6102 Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of Foreign Christian Missionaries working in Assam State

(b) the nature and character of their activities and

(c) whether these foreign Christian Missionaries are adopting coercive methods to convert poor tribal people in hill districts, poor tea labour population and refugee population particularly in Matia Camp in Goalpara District by distributing clothes, money and food also through medical help?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) According to the latest information available, the number of registered foreign missionaries in Assam is 299

(b) Besides medical, educational social and evangelical activities they are also engaged in relief work

(c) There have been some reports of conversion by foreign missionaries by offering allurements. But no specific instance of the use of coercive methods has come to notice. There have also been allegations that foreign missionaries were promoting conversions in the Matia Camp. These allegations are being investigated by the State Government.

Verification of Antecedents of Applicants for Government Jobs

6104 Shri P. Gopalan
Shrimati Susoda Gopalan
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the verification of antecedents and character

of applicants for Government jobs is related to, among other aspects, the affiliations of the applicant with some of the political parties, and

(b) if so, the names of those political parties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

American Missionary

6105. Shri P. Gopalan
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan
Shri E. K. Nayanar

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an American Missionary named 'Laren' was recently served with a 'quit India' notice for his alleged anti-India activities in Assam, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

Rounding up of Indians in Assam

6106 Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian Nationals of Govindapur village in Cachar District of Assam were rounded up and taken to East Pakistan by the East Pakistan Rifles during the last General Elections in India,

(b) if so, the number of persons taken by East Pakistan Rifles, and

(c) the action taken by Government to recover these persons?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c) As reported by the State Government, 27 Indian residents of Govindapur village, Dis-

trict Cachar, were rounded up and taken to East Pakistan by men of the East Pakistan Rifles on 21st February, 1967. All these persons returned to their village the same evening. A protest was lodged by the Sector Commander of the Border Security Force with his counterpart in East Pakistan.

Theft of Telephone Wire

6107. Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the wire-cutting menace in telephone trunk lines has increased in the last few months,

(b) whether it is also a fact that a big wire-cutting incident on the night of the 27th June, 1967 made Delhi, Hapur and Gulaoth telephone trunk lines dead and Bulandshahr was completely cut off, and

(c) if so, the measures taken to check this menace?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) (i) The Telegraph Wire (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950 is being amended to provide for heavier penalties,

(ii) Departmental officers have been maintaining closer liaison with local police authorities;

(iii) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has been addressed semi-officially to take action to prevent such thefts

S.C. and S.T. Employees in the U.P.S.C.

6108. Shri G. C. Nalk:
Shri D. Amat:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the up-to-date number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes separately, employed in the office of U.P.S.C., in different grades;

(b) whether there are any vacancies to be filled up by Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates, and

(c) if so, the number thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) the up-to-date number is as stated below —

	Class I II, III & posts	Class IV & other posts.	Total
No of Scheduled Castes employees.	55	54	109
No of Scheduled Tribes employees	5	6	11

(b) Yes

(c) The number of vacancies falling to the quota of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes candidates to be yet filled is given below —

	Class I, II & III	Class IV	Total
Scheduled Castes	6	1	7
Scheduled Tribes	2	-	2

Naxalbari Situation

6109. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Left Communist Party has accused the Union Government in fomenting the trouble in Naxalbari area with the help of the Border Security Force; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise

Talent Banks

6110 Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to establish "TALENT BANKS" to provide executives and technicians for business and industry, and

(b) if so, when and where these will be established?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) One of the functions of the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau is to introduce students to employers for executive and technical positions. This work is being performed at all Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux which have so far been set up in 38 Universities.

Replacement of Portuguese Laws by Indian Laws

6111. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any steps have been taken to replace Portuguese laws by the Indian laws in Goa, Daman and Diu,

(b) if so the details thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) to (c). Practically all the important Indian laws have been extended to Goa, Daman and Diu replacing the corresponding Portuguese laws if any. The following 23 Indian laws were extended by notification

under section 6 of the Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Act, 1962:—

- The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.
- The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.
- The Indian Post Office Act, 1898.
- The Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917.
- The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932.
- The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.
- The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934.
- The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934.
- The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937.
- The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947.
- The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.
- The Preventive Detention Act, 1950.
- The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950.
- The Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1950.
- The Madhya Pradesh Control of Music and Noises Act, Samvat 2008.
- The Requisitioning and Acquisition of immovable Property Act, 1952.
- The Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952.
- The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952.
- The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.
- The Indian Citizenship Act, 1955.
- The Expenditure Tax Act, 1957.
- The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.
- The Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

The following Regulations were promulgated for the territory by the President to exercise of the powers conferred upon him under article 240 of the Constitution:—

- The Goa, Daman and Diu (Currency and Coinage) Regulation 1962 (No. 6 of 1962).
- The Laman (Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages) Regulation, 1962 (No. 7 of 1962).
- The Goa, Daman and Diu (Repeat of Posts and Telegraph Laws) Regulation, 1962 (No. 8 of 1962).
- The Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation, 1962 (No. 9 of 1962).
- The Goa Daman and Diu (Banks Reconstruction) Regulation, 1962 (No. 11 of 1962).
- The Goa, Daman and Diu (Laws) Regulation, 1962 (No. 12 of 1962).
- The Goa, Daman and Diu Scheduled Goods (Movement Control) Regulation, 1963 (No. 1 of 1963).
- The Taxation Laws (Extension to Union Territories) Regulation, 1963 (No. 3 of 1963).
- The Goa, Daman and Diu (Judicial Commissioner's Court) Regulation, 1963 (No. 10 of 1963).
- The Goa, Daman and Diu (Laws) No. 2 Regulation, 1963 (No. 11 of 1963).

105 Indian laws were extended by the Goa, Daman and Diu (Laws) Regulation, 1962. 7 Taxation laws, including the Income-tax Act, were extended by the Taxation laws (Extension to Union Territories) Regulation, 1963. 68 Indian laws were extended by the Goa, Daman and Diu (Laws) No. 2 Regulation, 1963.

Parliamentary legislation was undertaken for extending the following Indian laws and for the repeal of the

corresponding Portuguese laws in force in the territory —

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

The Arbitration Act, 1940

The Goa, Daman and Diu (Absorbed Employees) Act, 1965

The Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu has also passed several laws including a Civil Courts Act and some of these have replaced the corresponding Portuguese laws

Pakistan 'Victory Stamps'

6112. Shri K P Singh Deo:

Shri D. N. Deb:

Shri M C Majhi:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan brought out 'Victory Stamps' after the recent Indo-Pakistan conflict for propaganda purposes,

(b) if so whether any steps were taken by Government to bring out Indian stamps for the same purpose; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Pakistan brought out the following three stamps on 25th December, 1965

(1) 'Salute to our Army' in the 7 paise denomination

(2) 'Salute to our Navy' in the 15 paise denomination

(3) 'Salute to our Air Force' in the 50 paise denomination

(b) The Indian P & T Department brought out a special commemorative stamp on 26th January, 1966 (Republic Day) in honour of our Jawans

(c) Does not arise.

Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta

6113. Shri E. K. Nayanar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether after the General Elections, the Management Board of the Indian Institute of Management in Calcutta, has been reorganised,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the amount given by the Government to this Institute in 1966

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen) (a) and (b) According to the Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Indian Institute of Management Calcutta, the general superintendence direction and control of the affairs of the Society of the Institute is vested in a body called the Board of Governors of the Institute. The term of office of the Chairman and members of the Board other than representatives of the Central and State Governments is five years with effect from the date of their nomination/appointment

The constitution of the Board *inter alia* provides for six persons to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government to represent Commerce, Industry, Labour and other interests. Fresh nominations have been made in respect of five of the six members whose term had expired. The question of nomination of the sixth member is under consideration

Shri P C Sen, member Chief Minister of West Bengal has submitted his resignation of the office of the Chairman of the Board. The question of appointment of his successor in consultation with the State Government in accordance with the memorandum of Association and Rules of the Institute is under consideration

(c) A grant-in aid of Rs 12.75 lakhs was paid to the Institute during the year 1966-67

Reservation of L.D.Cs' Posts for Class IV Staff

6114. Shri Bodabrata Barua: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to reserve 10 per cent of the Lower Division Clerks posts in the Accounts Department to be filled up from among the Class IV staff who had put in 15 years service

(b) if so whether this decision will be applicable to the Central Ministries and other departments of Government also and

(c) if not the reason therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) The C & A G. has evolved a scheme in the I A & A D for appointment of Class IV employees who have rendered a minimum service of 15 years, to the grade of LDC upto 10 per cent of the vacancies in that grade every year, after they pass the prescribed test. The C & A G's scheme is at present under examination of Government

(b) and (c) Government will examine the question

"Own Your Telephone Scheme"

6115 Shri K. P. Singh Deo
Shri D. C. Sharma.

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of telephone connections provided since the introduction of "Own Your Telephone Scheme",

(b) the amount collected under the scheme so far,

(c) the number of telephone connections likely to be provided during the current year under this scheme in the country, and

(d) the further steps taken to popularize the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): (a) 1,10,000 approximately.

(b) Rs 26,00,00,000 approximately.

(c) 18,000

(d) This scheme has been of use in places where the waiting lists are long and the applicants have the financial capacity to pay the initial advance. At such places, steps are taken to bring the scheme to the notice of those desirous of obtaining telephone connections

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में कमरों को शीतल करना

6116. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :

श्री मोलू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1966-67 में उनके मंत्रालय में कमरों को शीतल करने की व्यवस्था पर कुल कितना धन व्यय किया गया,

(ख) क्या इन व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध उनके मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों से कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) :

(क) 29,591 30 रुपये ।

(ख) और (ग) मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के कमरों को ठंडा करने की व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी फिर भी, बिजली बिले जाने, बिजुल धारा कम के बोलेज और पानी के कम दबाव जैसी कुछ कठिनाइयाँ सामने आई थीं जिनका धसर वातानुकूलन यंत्रों, का कूलरों कम पंखों इत्यादि के उचित संवाहन पर बढ़ावा इन पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया गया था ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी में जारी किये गये परिपत्र

6117. श्री शिवबुज्जुन शास्त्री :

श्री मोल्फू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1986-87 में उनके मंत्रालय ने सीसरी तथा चौबी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में कितने परिपत्र, कार्यालय आदेश तथा नियुक्ति पत्र जारी किये;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों का हिन्दी अनुवाद जारी किया गया था तथा ऐसे कितने पत्र मूल हिन्दी में ही जारी किये गये थे; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सभी परिपत्रों, कार्यालय आदेशों तथा नियुक्तियों का हिन्दी अनुवाद तथा भविष्य में इनको मूल हिन्दी में ही जारी करने का है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) 2377

(ख) क्रमशः 3 और 1920

(ग) बहुतों श्रेणी कर्मचारियों और कल्याण सम्बन्धी मामलों से सम्बन्धित परिपत्र, आदेश आमतौर पर हिन्दी में जारी किये जाते हैं। अन्य परिपत्र, आदेश आदि यथासम्भव हिन्दी में अथवा हिन्दी अनुवाद के साथ जारी किये जायेंगे।

हाई स्कूल की शिक्षा प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

6118. श्री शिवबुज्जुन शास्त्री :

श्री मोल्फू प्रसाद :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में दस-वर्षीय हाई स्कूल पाठ्यक्रम पुनः आरम्भ करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर कितना अतिरिक्त धन खर्च होगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० त्रिवुज तेन) :

(क) शिक्षा आयोग द्वारा की गई यह सिफारिश कि मासिक स्कूल की शिक्षा की अवधि दस वर्ष होनी चाहिए, सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा वित्तीय आलेपनों की गणना की जा रही है।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी तथा गवेषणा सहायक

6119. श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधर :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री शारदानन्द :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक ने किनने सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारियों तथा गवेषणा सहायकों को फालतू घोषित कर दिया है, जिनको "यूनेस्को कोरियर" मासिक पत्रिका का हिन्दी संस्करण निकालने के लिये अनुवाद, पुनरीक्षण तथा प्रकाशन कार्य में लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : इस समय यह बताना कठिन है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के कितने फालतू सहायक शिक्षा अधिकारी तथा गवेषणा सहायकों को 'यूनेस्को कोरियर' के हिन्दी संस्करण के कार्य में खपाया जा सकेगा, क्योंकि अभी तक इस कार्य के लिये कोई नया स्टाफ मजूर नहीं हुआ है।

केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी
मण्डल लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा
मूल्यों में वृद्धि

6120. श्री एस० एम० बोशी :
श्री राम लखन दास :
श्री मोलू प्रसाद :
श्री भवु तिमये :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उपभोक्ता सहकारी मण्डल ने जून, 1967 के मध्य से दालों के मूल्य बढ़ा दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्य कितने प्रतिशत बढ़ाये गये हैं ,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त मण्डल के वार्षिक लेखे 30 जून को बन्द होते हैं ;

(घ) यदि हा, तो जून के मध्य से मूल्य बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं ,

(ङ) क्या मूल्य में उपरोक्त वृद्धि मूल्यों को स्थिर करने की सरकार की नीति के विपरीत नहीं है ,

(च) यदि हा, तो मूल्यों को अपने पहले वाले स्तर पर लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) काले चने के मामले में लगभग 4 प्रतिशत से लगा कर भरतूर में लगभग 28 प्रतिशत मूल्य वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ग) श्रीर (च). वार्षिक लेखे 30 जून को बन्द किये जाते हैं, किन्तु इस बात का उस महीने में दालों के मूल्य बढ़ाये जाने के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था । यह वृद्धि तो उनके

उपलब्ध क्रय मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण हुई थी । अभी भी सोसाइटी के मण्डलों में मूल्य खुले बाजार की अपेक्षा साधारणतः कम हैं ।

(ङ) श्रीर (च). जी नहीं । सोसाइटी की स्थापना का उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को दैनिक उपयोग की सामग्रिया उचित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराना था । व्यापारिक संस्था होने के नाते, सोसाइटी को विभिन्न सामग्रियों के मूल्य निर्धारित करत समय उपलब्ध मूल्य, ऊपरी खर्च, बाजार के वर्तमान भावों का ध्यान रखना पड़ता है । सोसाइटी ऐसे मूल्य पर माल नहीं बेच सकती जिसमें उसका पड़ता न छाये श्रीर जिस पर माल बेचने के फलस्वरूप घाटा हो ।

तिहाड़ जेल में लाठी चार्ज

6121. श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तिहाड़ जेल में गोरक्षा सत्याग्रहियों पर लाठिया चलाई जाने की घटना के बारे में सरकार ने न्यायिक जांच कराने का आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस जांच के विचारार्थ विषय क्या है ;

(ग) जिस अधिकारी ने लाठिया चलाने का आदेश दिया था उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति घसमर्ध हो गये हैं श्रीर उनकी क्या प्रतिकर दिया गया है ; श्रीर

(४) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली के उपायुक्त (डिप्टी कमिशनर) को जेल महानिरीक्षक के पद से हटा दिया है और यदि हा, तो अब उसके स्थान पर किस व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया गया है ?

मह-समिति में राज्य-मंत्री (जी विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) से (४) : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 29 जून, 1967 को केन्द्रीय जेल, तिहाड़ नई दिल्ली में होने वाली घटना की जांच करने के लिए, पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के एक अवकाश प्राप्त न्यायाधीश तथा इस समय बिधि आयोग के सदस्य श्री एस० एस० हुसत को, जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन एक सदस्यीय जांच आयोग के रूप में नियुक्त किया है। आयोग इन विषयों की जांच करके उस पर प्रतिवेदन देगा।—

(1) (i) गडबड के कारण तथा स्वरूप ,

(ii) जेल अधिकारियों द्वारा स्थिति पर की गई कार्यवाही ; और

(2) (ख) इस बारे में सिफारिश करना कि क्या जेल में को ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये कार्य-अभ्यासी सम्बन्धी प्रणवा अन्य कोई परिवर्तन आवश्यक है ।

यदि अधिकारियों के बिरोध कोई कार्यवाही की जानी है तथा प्रतिकर के प्रश्न पर निर्णय आयोग के प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने के बाद किया जाएगा। यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है कि दिल्ली के उपायुक्त (डिप्टी कमिशनर) के स्थान पर महानिरीक्षक के पद पर किस अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया जाना है ।

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय द्वारा पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

6122. श्री रा० स्व० विद्यापी :
श्री श्रीराम लाल बेरवा :
श्री शारदाशरण :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रकाशकों की सहायता से सरल सामान्य ज्ञान तथा विज्ञान की पुस्तकें तैयार कराने, प्रबुद्ध कराने तथा उन्हें प्रकाशित कराने के लिये केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की योजना के अन्तर्गत पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन में अब तक पर्याप्त प्रगति न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इस कार्य को केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय ने विभागीय आधार पर आरम्भ करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (जी भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिये जो राशि अब तक उपलब्ध की गई है, उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए इस योजना की जो प्रगति अब तक हुई है वह असन्तोषजनक नहीं कही जा सकती

(क) और (ग) जी नहीं, क्योंकि इस योजना का उद्देश्य यह है कि जो सस्वाएं इस क्षेत्र में पहले से ही काम कर रही हैं, उनके सहयोग से और उन्हें आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन देकर, उपयुक्त साहित्य का निर्माण कराया जाए ।

Political Pensioners

6123 Shri Parthasarathy. Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of political pensioners in the country

(b) whether they are included in the category of erstwhile rules receiving privy purses and enjoying certain privileges, and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to abrogate this special privileged class?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) As political pensions are administered by the respective State Governments on behalf of the Government of India, the latest number of such pensioners is not available. According to information compiled some time ago their number was 3683.

(b) No Sir

(c) No proposal to abolish political pensions is under consideration.

Privy Purses

6124 Shri Parthasarathy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the amount being given as privy purses since 1948 (Year-wise)

(b) the number of recipients under various categories and

(c) the number receiving privy purses of rupees one lakh and more?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The payment of privy purses became the responsibility of the Central Government with effect from the 1st April 1950. A statement (I) showing the amounts paid as privy purses is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1/109(1)/67].

(b) and (c) Another statement (II) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1/109(11)/67].

Arrest of Mizo Rebels

6125, Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that three Mizos (one a self-styled Senator of 'Mizoram Parliament', second a Captain and third a Lieutenant of the so-called "Mizoram Army" were arrested by the Manipur Rifles near Kanghokpi about 20 miles from Imphal on the 30th June, 1967 and

(b) if so the action taken against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir, but the arrests were made on the 29th June, 1967.

(b) A case has been registered against them and is under investigation.

Dumping Places for Dead Bodies in Delhi

6126 Shri P. N. Solanki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that places like Narela, Nangloi and Alipur in Delhi have come to be recognised as dumping spots for dead bodies

(b) whether several dead and mutilated bodies are found in above places; and

(c) if so the action the Police is taking to prevent such crimes and free these areas from horror and fear that follows from such happenings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, there were two cases of dead bodies being found in the area of Police Station Narela during the last six months. Both these cases are under investigation.

(c) As these two cases were isolated incidents, no special measures other than routine patrolling has been considered necessary.

Filling up 'Top Level' Positions

6127. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma.** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to evolve some scheme to train personnel for filling up 'top level' positions in various sectors of the economy in view of shortage of really qualified people for responsible positions and

(b) if so the details of the scheme and the time likely to be taken for its implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla) (a) and (b) Facilities for full and part-time courses in management already exist in the Institutes of Management at Calcutta and Ahmedabad and in various Universities. Special programmes for personnel at various levels are also arranged by the Institutes of Management and the Administrative Staff College Hyderabad.

Government recognise the need for developing intensive programmes of training of public servants not only in technical aspects but also for improving methods of planning and administration. A few areas of training have been marked out and the details are being worked out in consultation with various Ministries and institutions concerned with such training programmes. An Officer on Special Duty has already been appointed and it is expected that a Training Division may be set up early in the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the training programmes in Administration, Management and Planning of Development Programmes. The Bureau of Public Enterprises will coordinate training in Management Control, the Planning of Enterprises and the financial management of Enterprises. Similarly training will be arranged in Area Development, Planning and Administration, Methods and Techniques for Economic Planning, Financial Management and Financial Institutions, and Training and Orientation of Managers, Supervisors and Workers. It is expected that some of the train-

ing programmes may be implemented during the current financial year.

INSDOC Agreement with National Science Foundation, Washington

6128. **Shri E. K. Nayanar.**

Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC) has signed an agreement with the National Science Foundation of Washington, and

(b) if so the items included in that agreement?

The Minister of Education (Dr Triguna Sen) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The salient features of the contract are as under—

(1) It is effective from 1st July, 1966 to 31st December 1969 unless cancelled by either party by giving 3 months prior notice.

(2) It is for translating into English and printing in English scientific and technical journals, series, books, monographs etc. originally published in languages other than English, preparation of bibliographies on Indian education and other related tasks as mutually agreed upon by the parties.

(3) For work performed under the contract the Foundation will pay INSDOC on the basis of the actual number of English pages of text printed delivered to and accepted by the Foundation as under—

No of pages	Rate per printed page
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(i) 1 to 4,000 pages (inclusive) Rs 84 45

(ii) 4,001 to 8,000 pages (inclusive) Rs 78 00

(iii) 8,001 to 12,000 pages (inclusive) Rs 71 00

These rates are based on the assumption that the Foundation Order will not exceed more than 500 copies of any edition. The price per page

will be adjusted upward Rs 2.00 for each 100 copies ordered in excess of 500

INSDOC will receive Rs 26,345 for each issue of a Bibliography on education in India compiled by them and printed in 4,000 copies to be delivered to the Foundation. However, effective from 1st July, 1967 INSDOC will be paid Rs 20,545 for each issue prepared and delivered in 30 copies to and accepted by the Foundation.

The maximum amount payable to INSDOC for work performed under this contract will be Rs 8,39,872.

(4) INSDOC may overprint and offer for sale copies of any of the materials translated or published under this contract.

**All-India R.M.S. Employees Union,
Class III, Kerala Circle**

6129. **Shri Viswanatha Menon:**
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government received a Memorandum on the 24th June, 1967, from the All-India R.M.S. Employees' Union, Class III, Kerala Circle, and

(b) if so the issues raised in the Memorandum and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Such a memorandum was received on 30th June 1967.

(b) A list of the demands is placed on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No LT-1-10/67]. As the memorandum was submitted by a Circle Union, the P.M.G. Kerala will take necessary action under the existing rules. All Postmasters General have been instructed to look into the grievances of the R.M.S. employees arising out of similar memoranda

sent by Branch and Circle Unions to various Heads of P & T Circles.

Sale of Chinese Literature in Kerala

6130. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri Sequeira:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Arjun Singh Shaduria:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese literature is being sold and widely distributed in Kerala,

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the source of availability of this literature, and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri V.M. Charan Shukla): (a) to (c) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Schemes

6131. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Madhu Limaye

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) when Government propose to set up an Expert Committee to review the working of the Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Schemes in the light of the recommendations contained in the Sixty-sixth and Hundred and Ninth Reports of the Estimate Committee of the Third Lok Sabha, and

(b) if so, the likely terms of reference of the Expert Committee?

Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Jaisukhlal Nathi): (a) These recommendations were referred to the National Commission on Labour and the Commission has decided to set up a Study Group on the subject.

(b) The Study Group will review the working of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Schemes and undertake such study and examination as may be necessary on the measures adopted in the Ports for improving the efficiency and productivity of the port and dock workers

Dock Workers' Advisory Committee

6132. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of the Dock Workers' Advisory Committee,

(b) the names of the present members of the Committee and the dates on which they were nominated; and

(c) when the last meeting of the Committee was held and the decisions taken at that meeting?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Nathi): (a) The function of the Committee is to advise upon such matters arising out of the administration of the Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 or any scheme made thereunder as the Government may refer to it for advice

(b) The Committee was last constituted on the 17th August, 1963 but the three representatives of the Mormugao Port were appointed on the Committee on the 7th July, 1965. A list of the Members of the Committee is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-1111/67].

(c) The last meeting of the Committee was held at Cochin on the 26th April, 1967. The important recommendations of the Committee are as under —

- (i) That the categories of workers, who did not yet enjoy the benefits of various Decasualisation and Listing Schemes, should gradually have these extended to them.

(ii) That payments of arrears of wages, dearness allowance, etc. when revised retrospectively should be met from the funds of the Boards and then recouped by the Boards by imposition of additional levy upon the employers, if necessary.

- (iii) That adequate pay or salaries should be given to the staff of the Dock Labour Boards, in order to attract competent persons.

Hiring of Accommodation by P & T Department, Gujarat

6133. Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Posts and Telegraphs Department in Gujarat have hired an expensive accommodation in Ahmedabad situated near Capital Hotel in spite of the availability of plots owned by the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Tripura

6134. Shri Nambiar:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons who have entered Tripura since 1954; and

(b) the number of those out of them who have been settled there by the Tripura administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 2,33,374 persons

(b) Of the 2,33,374 persons,

(i) 61,369 persons have been settled in Tripura by the Government of Tripura,

(ii) in addition, 4,801 families, from among those who had come on exchange of properties, have been given loans and grants for bullocks, seeds, and fertilisers,

(iii) further 20,531 persons have been taken to other States for rehabilitation,

(iv) 44,934 persons who had migrated to Tripura during the years 1958 to 1963 were not eligible for any relief or rehabilitation assistance

Similarly, migrants who migrated to Tripura in 1964 or afterwards but did not come on exchange of properties and were not also admitted to camps, were not eligible for any rehabilitation assistance. The rehabilitation of others now staying in camps in Tripura will be arranged by Government

Movement of Mirza Afzal Beg

6135 Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been decided to further relax the restrictions on the movement of Mirza Afzal Beg of Plebiscite Front, and

(b) if so, in what respect?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b) Mirza Afzal Beg has been allowed to reside within the municipal limits of Anant-

nag town where he is free to move about. He cannot communicate with the Press or address any public meeting or make any public statement, except with the written permission of the Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir, Srinagar

Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

6136. Shri Bal Raj Madhok:

Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Shri B. S. Sharma:

Shri N. S. Sharma:

Shri Suraj Bhan:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state

(a) the total strength of the staff and students of the college section of the Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi, and

(b) the total amount of the annual grant paid to Jamia Millia Islamia during the last five years, year-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen). (a)

	Total number of students on roll during 1966-67	Total strength of staff
Faculties of Humanities and Science	395	34
Faculty of Education	295	40
Total	690	74

(b)

Year	Ministry of Education	University Grants Commission	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1962-63	5,32,500	500	5,33,000
1963-64	8,50,000	47,150	8,97,150
1964-65	9,63,860	87,238	10,51,098
1965-66	14,85,901	2,68,627	17,54,528
1966-67	12,94,187	2,21,750	15,15,937
Total	51,26,448	6,25,265	57,51,713

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों का चयन

6137. श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्स दास :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारियों का चयन किस आधार पर किया जाता है ,

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य के भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के कितने अधिकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सुपरटाइम वेतन-क्रम में काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अपनी वरिष्ठता के आधार पर इसी वेतन-क्रम पर वे अपने-अपने राज्यों को नहीं जा सकते, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इन अधिकारियों में व्याप्त असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) पद-विशेष के लिये अधिकारियों की पात्रता तथा उपयुक्तता के आधार पर चयन किया जाता है ।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश 13
आसाम 7
बिहार 25
दिल्ली तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश 2
गुजरात 10
हरियाणा 7
जम्मू तथा काश्मीर —
केरल 6
मध्य प्रदेश 17

मद्रास 13
महाराष्ट्र 17
मैसूर 8
उड़ीसा 15
पंजाब 4
राजस्थान 5
उत्तर प्रदेश 51
पश्चिमी बंगाल 9

(ग) जी, हा । बहुत से मामले में ऐसा होगा ।

(घ) सुपर-टाइम वेतन-क्रम में पदोन्नति के अवसरों में विभिन्न राज्यों में अन्तर है क्योंकि यह सर्वत्र विशेष के आधार पर विरिष्ठता सरचना तथा राज्य के सुपर टाइम वेतन-क्रम वाले पदों की संख्या पर निर्भर करता है । फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार को आवश्यक होने के कारण भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा अधिकारियों की सुपर टाइम वेतन-क्रम में पदोन्नति के लिये विरिष्ठता का एक समान स्तर स्वीकार करना चाहिये फिर चाहे वे अधिकारी किसी भी राज्य से क्यों न सम्बन्धित हों । इस प्रकार यह सम्भावना उत्पन्न हो जाती है कि किसी विशेष राज्य के अधिकारी राज्य को लौटने पर सुपरटाइम वेतन क्रम में न आ सकें । यह सम्भावना तो केन्द्र में राज्यों से अधिकारियों की प्रतिनियुक्ति की पद्धति का स्वाभाविक परिणाम है ; अतः इसे बिल्कुल गमाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता किन्तु योग्यता तथा पात्रता का विचार रखते हुए प्रत्येक राज्य के विरिष्ठतर अधिकारियों की केन्द्र में नियुक्ति करके इस सम्भावना को कम-से-कम करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है ।

दिल्ली में अपराधों के मामले

6138. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्सव दास :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री० सुब्रह्म प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीन वर्ष पहले दिल्ली में अपराधियों की संख्या केवल 1,100 थी जो बढ़ कर अब 2600 हो गई है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अपराधियों की संख्या में इस बढ़ि का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि पुलिस इन व्यक्तियों से जो आपराधिक गतिविधियों का त्याग करना चाहते हैं पैसा एठने की दृष्टि से ऐसे भवसरो की तलाश में लगी रहती है, जब इन व्यक्तियों को झूठे मामले बना कर फसाया जा सके , और

(ग) अपराधियों की संख्या को घटाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बिजयचरण शुक्ल) : (क) सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

पुलिस ऐसे ज्ञात दुराचारियों का जीवन वृत्त रखती है जो सम्पत्ति के विरुद्ध आतंकन अपराध करते हैं । दिल्ली के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ऐसे ज्ञात दुराचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1 जनवरी 1964	1934
1 जनवरी 1965	1957
1 जनवरी 1966	2029
1 जनवरी 1967	1971

इसके अलावा प्रत्येक बाने पर गुण्यों की एक पंजी रखी जाती है ताकि ऐसी संनोज-विरोधी तत्वों और गुण्यों पर नजर रखी जा सके जो आवतन सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी अपराध नहीं करते किन्तु अन्य समाज विरोधी कार्य करते हैं जैसे सबकियों को छेड़ना, आपराधिक घमकियां देना आदि । गुण्यों की पंजी के अनुसार ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

1 जनवरी 1964	1149
1 जनवरी 1965	1469
1 जनवरी 1966	1768
1 जनवरी 1967	1772

जीवन वृत्त वाले अपराधियों तथा गुण्यों की पंजी वालों के सम्बन्ध में संख्या परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं है क्योंकि खतरनाक जीवन वृत्त वाले अपराधियों में से बहुत से गुण्यों की पंजी में आते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रभावशाली देख रेख रखी जा रही है ।

Labour Indiscipline

6139. Shri Marandi: Will the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to study the labour indiscipline in the country;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments will also be consulted in this regard,

(c) whether any Committee is being appointed to go into this question; and if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): (a) Labour indiscipline as an important factor in the maintenance of industrial peace is constantly under Government's study; so

special study is proposed to be undertaken.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Taking over of the British-owned Calcutta Tramway Co. by the West Bengal Government

6140. **Shri Marandi:**
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government propose to take over the management of the British-owned Calcutta Tramway Company;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government have asked the Centre for its consent, and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Calcutta Tramways Company (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1967, passed by the State Legislature was reserved by the Governor of West Bengal for the consideration of the President. The President assented to the Bill on the 19th July, 1967.

Automatic Telephones in Ernakulam

6141. **Shri Viswanatha Menon:**
Shri K. M. Ashraf:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal an Automatic Telephone Exchange in the Ernakulam town, Kerala State; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Ernakulam/Cochin Telephone Area consists of 3 telephone exchanges. Two exchanges viz., Cochin and Willingdon Island have been automated earlier. For the Ernakulam town exchange which is at present manual, a new building has been constructed and installation work for the 3000 lines new Crossbar Automatic Exchange is in progress. This exchange is likely to be commissioned by the middle of 1968.

निःशुल्क शिक्षा

6142. **श्री क० नि० नबुकर :**
श्री रामाचतार शास्त्री :
श्री मोनेन्द्र झा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों में छाठवी कक्षा तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इन नौ राज्यों में बिहार भी शामिल है;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या बिहार में विद्यमान कुश्मि की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कुछ केन्द्रीय अनुदान देकर बिहार में भी हाई स्कूल स्तर तक निःशुल्क शिक्षा व्यवस्था करने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो इसका अंशित क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री रामाचतार झा आचार्य) : (क) जी हाँ +

(ब) बिहार में केवल लड़कियों के लिए माठों का क्या तक नि:शुल्क शिक्षा है।

(ग) मुख्यतः ससाधनों की कमी के कारण।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Re-employment of Former Chairman, Fertilizer Corporation of India

6143. Shri J. H. Patel: |
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Lumaye:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Shri B C Mukherjee, a former Chairman and Managing Director of the Fertilizer Corporation of India has since, his retirement from Government service, taken employment with a private firm

(b) if so whether this firm had anything to do with the construction of the Trombay unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India, and

(c) whether Shri Mukherjee sought the permission of Government before joining the private firm?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b) Government have no such information

(c) No, Sir Shri Mukherjee retired from Government service on 8th December, 1960. According to rules, a retired officer has to obtain prior permission of Government to accept employment under any private firm within two years of his retirement

Playing of National Anthem in Cinema Halls

6144. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state,

(a) whether the object for which playing of the National Anthem was introduced in the cinema halls in India after the Chinese invasion has been achieved, and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to allow the playing of the National Anthem in the Cinema Houses in India to continue?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri K. S. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) Playing of the National Anthem in the cinema halls was introduced to inculcate the national spirit and feeling of national unity, to familiarise the people with the correct rendering of the Anthem; to demonstrate their determination to defend the integrity, honour and liberty of the mother-land, and to cultivate the habit of playing respect to the National Anthem which is a continuing process. There is therefore, no question of discontinuing the practice

Allegations by Chief Minister of Haryana

6145. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Haryana said in the Chief Ministers' Conference that some Central Ministers were working for ousting the non-congress Governments and not paying due attention to safeguarding the country's integrity and looking after the development activity, and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) At the Chief Ministers' Conference held on July 6, 1967, the Chief Minister of Haryana made a passing remark about the Central leaders taking active part in trying to topple the State Ministries.

(b) The charge is baseless. The stand of the Central Government was clearly indicated in the Prime Minister's opening speech at the Conference

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF
INDIAN TERRITORY BY PAKISTAN IN
NADIA DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar) I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon

"The reported illegal occupation of 4,852 acres of Indian territory by Pakistan since 1963 in Karimpur police station of Nadia District in West Bengal"

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Surendra Pal Singh): Sir, a Hindi daily 'Hindustan' published from New Delhi carried a news item on July 17, 1967 stating that there is resentment in the public in Karimpur Thana of Nadia district in West Bengal, due to continuance of Pakistan's occupation over 4,852 of land belonging to four villages. The report refers actually to an area of 1,657.68 acres or approximately 259 sq miles consisting of three villages—Bousmar, Madugar and Andharkota. This area which is to come to India under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 1958 is presently under the control of Pakistan.

Following the Inter-Dominion Agreement of December 1948, providing for the demarcation of the entire boundary between West Bengal and East Pakis-

tan, approximately 1,176 miles has been demarcated by the actual placement of pillars out of a total of 1,349 miles.

Under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of 1958, it was decided that the question of giving effect to the exchange of territory as a result of the demarcation already carried out, should be given early consideration. As a result of demarcation of the border in the light of these Agreements, certain territories that happened to be in the adverse possession of one country required to be transferred to the other country. Pakistan has however, taken the view that, the exchange of these territories is to be made only after the entire border is demarcated and the strip maps are exchanged. Such demarcation has not yet been completed. Every effort is being made to expedite the demarcation.

श्री कान्वर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इलाके अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताये उसके अतिरिक्त श्री वेस्ट बंगाल में और बहुत सारे इलाके ऐसे हैं जो भारत के हैं और जहाँ पाकिस्तान ने कब्जे में कर रखे हैं। कुछ तो शुरू से ही कब्जे में किए क्योंकि हमारी सरकार सोती रही और कुछ बाद में कब्जे में किए जैसे पद्मा नदी के किनारे मायावन गांव जो करीमपुर पुलिस स्टेशन में है, इसी प्रकार से दोलतपुर पुलिस स्टेशन के कुछ गांव और इसी तरह गंगू पुलिस स्टेशन के कुछ गांव यह कई सौ मील इलाका उनके कब्जे में है। इस सरकार के, जैसे पहले श्री इसके मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि हम एक इंच भी नहीं देंगे, लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय इसके दो मुंह हैं कहने के कुछ और, और करने के कुछ और, इस प्रकार से सैंकड़ों मील का ऐरिया उनके कब्जे में है और यह सरकार ने बीच ब्राफ ट्रस्ट किया और बायलेशन ब्राफ कास्टी-दृष्टान किया, अगर सरकार इन इलाकों को नहीं ले सकती तो यहाँ रहने के लायक नहीं।
(जबजबाल)

[श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बेस्ट बंगाल के कौन कौन से ग्राम इलाके जो हमारे हैं और पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं, वह कौन कौन से इलाके हैं और कब से हैं और दूसरी चीज यह कि उसकी रिपोर्ट पार्लियामेंट में आप ने कब की है उन इलाकों की कि वह पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में हैं ?

सीसरे . (अवकाश)... अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वेचन कर रहा हूँ। मेरा तीसरा सवाल यह है कि बाकी जो इलाके हैं उन के बारे में पाकिस्तान से फैसला करके उनका कुछ पंजेशन पाकिस्तान को दे दिया है क्या ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: I am in a position to give a reply to questions relating to the 3 villages I have mentioned in my statement. I have not got information about the other areas that the hon. member referred to.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : यह गलत बात है अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल मैंने पहले भी पूछा था और इस तरह से सरकार जवाब देगी तो बहुत गलत बात है।

Mr. Speaker: The point is whether this land was under their occupation from the beginning or it has been taken over in the middle. These are some of the points and he can answer them.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: This land relating to the three villages has been in the possession of Pakistan since 1947. There has been no encroachment on them. But after the demarcation, it has been settled that this land has to come to India, when the exchange takes place. But before the demarcation is completed, exchange cannot take place. That is why it is in their possession. But it is Indian territory.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : थाईलैंड काफ़ी आर्डर सर। इसी प्रकार का सवाल एक पहले थाया था। उस समय भी मैंने यह सवाल किया था। यह मैं सारे देश का नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं केवल बेस्ट बंगाल का पूछ रहा हूँ कि बेस्ट बंगाल के और इलाके कौन कौन हैं ऐसे और मैं आप से प्रोटैक्शन चाहता हूँ। इस तरीके से यह सरकार बचना चाहती है और यह चीज बताना नहीं चाहती है। इनको बताना चाहिए। मेरा सवाल यह है कि तीन गांव भी जो हैं वह पाकिस्तान को जब दिये आपने तो सदन को सूचना दी थी ?

Mr. Speaker: They have not accepted.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बताए तो सही कि यह क्या तफ़सील है ? कौन कौन से इलाके हमारे हैं और कौन कौन से उनका दिए हैं ? आप इससे हमारी मदद कीजिए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेस्ट बंगाल तथा ईस्ट पाकिस्तान बोर्डर के ऊपर अब कोई ऐसा ऐरिया नहीं है जिसके ऊपर डिस्प्यूट हो। सब मामले खत्म हो चुके हैं। सिर्फ़ एक्सचेंज का सवाल है। वह एक्सचेंज जब होगा जब डीमार्केशन कम्प्लीट हो जायगा। जहाँ तक इन गांवों के देने का सवाल है, यह गांव कभी नहीं दिये गये। यह तो पहले से ही पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में थे।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : तो लिए क्यों नहीं उनसे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : सेंगे डिमार्केशन होने पर।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मेरा थाईलैंड आफ़ आर्डर यह है कि क्या सरकार बग़ैर पार्लियामेंट की इजाजत के पाकिस्तान

धीरे धीरे दोनों के साथ समझौता कर सकती है और देश का कुछ भाग उनको दे सकती है या ले सकती है ?

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, I rise to a point of order. This has always happened. We are always kept in the dark. When Aksai Chin was occupied by China the Government did not tell us anything about it. About 748 bighas of Indian territory are occupied by Pakistan in Assam.

Mr. Speaker: It is not proper to bring forward all these things by way of a point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, we must be taken into confidence. This House must be taken into confidence. Somehow or other the Minister does not do it. This particular territory is under the occupation of Pakistan since 1947.

Mr. Speaker: There are other methods of discussing it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : ऐसे भी इलाके हैं जो बाद में दिए हैं। . . . (अव्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: They have not done it.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Let them say so.

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : (उज्जैन) : बिना संसद की राय के दे सकते हैं क्या ?

Mr. Speaker: Since 1947 it has not been exchanged. It is not as though they have given away anything. If you have got any other grievance naturally you can bring it up by way of a motion or something like that.

Shri Hem Barua: But the fact remains that this area is under occupation by Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: This Calling Attention Notice is about 4852 acres in a

small area. The Minister has answered definitely that it was not taken and given, it is only a part of demarcation. Therefore, if other areas are there in China, Pakistan, Burma or some other country, hon. Members can bring in a separate motion. But on this question of 4852 acres you cannot expect the Minister to answer about every other thing.

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : जिस प्रकार भारतीय प्रदेश पर पाकिस्तान का अधिकार है क्या पाकिस्तान की कुछ भूमि पर हमारा अधिकार भी है और इसके साथ साथ रेखांकन के नाम पर जो इसको लटकाया जा रहा है उस रेखांकन में विलम्ब क्या है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बेस्ट बंगाल और ईस्ट पाकिस्तान बोर्डर के डिमार्केशन होने के बाद स्थिति यह है कि हमारे पास पाकिस्तान की जमीन करीब करीब 1.49 स्क्वायर माइल्स है और हमारी टेरीटरी पाकिस्तान के पास करीब करीब 2.59 है। लेकिन यह सब टेरीटरी जैसा मैंने अभी कहा बदला-बदली होने वाली है और जिस वक्त यह हो जाएगा तो जो उनका हमारे पास है वह उनके पास चला जाएगा और जो हमारा उनके पास है वह हमारे पास आ जाएगा।

एक मामूलीय सवाल : देर क्यों हो रही है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : यह तब होगा जब डिमार्केशन खत्म होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कड़वाय : यह सरकार खरम होती तब होगा।

डा० राज मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक अवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा (खालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि 57 से यह गांव और भूमि उनके पास है, जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ 57 ही कहा था तो 47 से 57 तक तो यह आप के पास थी या 47 से ही उनके पास थी ? (व्यवधान)

दूसरी बात यह कि इसके बाद ताशकन्द समझौता हुआ था जो एक महत्व की चीज है। उस की भावना स्वरूप क्या उस घोर कुछ और जमीन गई है ?

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: From the very beginning I have been saying 1947; I never said 1957

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : इसके बाद ताशकन्द समझौते का दूसरा प्रश्न किया था। ताशकन्द समझौता एक महत्व की चीज थी, जिसमें हमारे शास्त्रा जो की मृत्यु तक हा गई। उस का भी कुछ परिणाम निकला है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि उसके परिणाम स्वरूप क्या यादी भूमि और गई है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैं ने

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आप का ध्यान अपने सविधान की धारा 1 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हू। क्या आप उस को देखेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पढ़िये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो कुछ असेजी में लिखा हुआ है मैं उसी को पढ़ देता हू, क्या करू ?

"(1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States

(2) The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.

(3) The territory of India shall comprise—

the territories of the States;"

and so on and so forth.

अब यह है कि पहली धारा का उल्लेखन इस सदन में होता है या नहीं यह अलग बात है, लेकिन कम से कम इस सदन में न जाने कितनी बार इस की चर्चा होती रही है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले लाठी टोला की चर्चा हुई थी। उस के पहले एक बार गृह मंत्री जी से 36 एकड़ को लेकर बहुत जारो से चर्चा हो गई थी। अगर इस पहली धारा का कुछ भी सम्मान हमको करना है तो यह जरूरी हो गया है कि 15 अगस्त 1947 का जो भारत का नक्शा था— नक्शे का मनलब वह नहीं जो स्कूलों में पढ़ाया जाता है—जिसमें एक इंच एक मील के बराबर का हिसाब रहता है, वह बतलाया जाये और जा भ्रातृ का है वह बतलाया जाये, जिस से पता चले कि कुल कितनी जमीन हमारी अब तक गई है। क्योंकि इस सदन में सरकार की तरफ से खुद जो आकड़े दिये गए हैं, जिन आकड़ों के ऊपर हम लोगो ने अपना विश्लेषण किया है, जैसे सर्वे आफ इंडिया बरीरठ के, उनके हिसाब से अब 70-80 हजार एकड़ जमीन हमारी खत्म हो चुकी है, जिस में से मैं काश्मीर की जमीन को अलग मानता हू ..

Mr. Speaker: What is your point of order?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जा सविधान की पहली धारा है उस पर आप ध्यान दीजिये। यह विषय आपके सामने आता रहता है और इस विषय के रोज़ आने के कुछ मतलब होते हैं। आखिर हमारा कोई नक्शा है भी या नहीं, या कि जब कोई आदमी उस नक्शे से कोई हिस्सा उड़ा कर ले जा सकता है ? आखिर कोई न कोई नक्शा तो होगा ? तो

एक नक्शा जो 15 अगस्त, 1947 का था और जो आज है, वह सबन के सामने पूरी तरह से आ जाना चाहिये। करना...

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order? The Call Attention is on something; you are demanding something else.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि मैं पहली धारा को लेकर खड़ा हूँ।

Mr. Speaker: You are making a speech

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप मुझको पूरा तो कर लेने देंगे? मैं कभी न आता जब तक कि मेरे पास अभी कल ही लिपुला का नक्शा न आया होता। इस समय कई हजार वर्ग मील जमीन...

Mr. Speaker: I have brought it to the notice of the Minister. All these things should not be raised like this. If you want, you can send it to me. Yesterday also, some map was brought to my notice, where the whole of Assam was not there and a part of Bengal was also not there, Calcutta was the limit of India. That was a map put up in some school text-book. I think, it has been forwarded to the Ministry concerned. Here and there, there are such occurrences. I am very sorry for these things.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर): इस पर ध्यान आकर्षण होना चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: I know what I say is this. If and when something comes to the notice of any hon. Member in this House, he can bring it to the notice of the Government, or to me also and I can pass it on to the Government and tell them that this is bad and some correction must be made. Or the hon. Member can give notice of motion and say that this is hap-

pening and this is injurious, and then we can think of something. My point is that it cannot be raised off hand like this. Let us have a discussion if there is something wrong. If we go on saying that we have lost 1,000 acres or 2,000 acres, it is dangerous for the country; whether we have lost or not, we shall discuss it one day.

Now he may allow Mr Madhu Limaye to put his question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मेरी बात आपने सुनी नहीं। यह बहुत ब्रक्सर घाती रही। जब आप इस कुर्सी पर नहीं थे तब एक बचन मुझको दिया गया था कि इस पर बहुत होगी, सर्वे आप इंडिया को ले कर के। वह बचन भग किया गया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके पूर्वज ने जो बचन भग किया था उनको आप बीध्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करेंगे। (हंसी)। यह हमने की बात नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: We are discussing something

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: आप ने कहा था डिस्कशन। आप खुद अपनी बात याद करे। अभी आपने कहा कि बाद विवाद। बाद विवाद का बचन आपका बचन है न?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry, I am allowing you to complete this. I am unhappy about it. In the middle, if he goes on making a speech.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: क्या आप पहली धारा को कुछ नहीं समझते?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. I would request him to allow Mr Madhu Limaye to put the question.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मुझको भी बहुत बुरा लगता है कि पहली धारा का अग्रमान हो रहा है।

Mr. Speaker: May be so.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन का एक प्रस्ताव है उसके लिये मौका दिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: That is a separate thing. I can understand that. That has nothing to do with this. He can give notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : पिछली बार जब यह बाखीदीला घोर दूमापाड़ी का सवाल उठा था तब मैंने सारे पुराने प्रश्नों को देखा मैंने उस में एक बहुत ही खतरनाक प्रवृत्ति पाई कि जब कभी इस तरह से भूमि बची जाती है तब उस के बारे में हमेशा कहा जाता है, और खुद नेहरू साहब ने यह प्रवृत्ति जानू की, अपनी भूमि को विवादग्रस्त इलाका कहा, फिर कहा माइनर इन-टेरेट्स, फिर कहा पेटी इनसिडेन्ट्स, इस तरह जब भी धाकमण होता है उस के महत्व को कम करने की सरकारी तबियत मैंने यहाँ पाई है। अभी मैंने ठीक सुना कि 1947 से ही यह भूमि पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है? ठीक सुना? अब मैं आप के सामने नेहरू साहब के एक वाक्य को रखना चाहता हूँ।

Shri Banga: The Commerce Minister seems to have brought some presents for his colleagues. He is distributing them here.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने कहा कि 1947 से ही इस करीमपुर इलाके की भूमि पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है। मझी कहा है न?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैंने सीट यार्डों के बारे में कहा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसी की चर्चा हो रही है जो कि ध्यान-आकर्षण का बिन्दु है। बाद में वह कहेंगे कि मैंने यह नहीं कहा था।

घर में सवाल यह है कि 16 सितम्बर, 1963 को इस सदन में हमारे श्री चटर्जी ने एक सवाल पूछा था श्री नेहरू से। उन का प्रश्न इस प्रकार है .

"May I know whether it has become a common practice for the Pakistani soldiers to fire on our patrols and enter our territory whenever they like?"

इस के बारे में श्री नेहरू जवाब देते हैं कि :

"It is unfortunate that till then the status quo is not recognised by Pakistan, although they have agreed to do so some time ago"

स्टेटस को के क्या माने होते हैं? यह होते हैं कि गोलाबारी या युद्ध के पहले की स्थिति। तो इसको पाकिस्तान कबूल नहीं कर रहा है। मतलब गोलाबारी के पहले वह इलाका निश्चित रूप से हमारे हाथ में था। अगर ऐसा न होता तो स्टेटस-को का सवाल ही नहीं उठता (इंटरप्सॉन्स) में तर्कसंगत बात कर रहा हूँ। इन्होंने कहा है कि 1947 से भूमि पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है। मतलब क्या होता है? मतलब यह होता है कि स्टेटस-को पाकिस्तान के हक में है। लेकिन नेहरू जी उलटा कह रहे हैं। वह कह रहे हैं

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing the whole thing. He can ask a question relating to this particular thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने कहा है कि 1947 से पहले भूमि पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है जबकि प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू साहब कहते हैं कि गोली चला कर, प्राक्कणिक कब्जे इस भूमि को पाकिस्तान में वुडिया लिया, कब्जा किया और कई सनकीबे

किए, करार किए कि हम छोड़ने की ओर मुड़ के पहले, मोलाबारी के पहले की जी स्थिति है उस की लाये कि लेकिन नहीं ला रहे हैं। एक ती बेरा यह सवाल है।

दूसरा सवाल एक और है। क्या इस सरकार पर विनोबाभाबे जी का इतना ज्यादा असर हो गया है कि इकतरफा अन्तराष्ट्रीय भूमि दान यज्ञ इस सरकार ने शुरू किया है, कुछ इलाका पाकिस्तान को दो, कुछ इलाका चाम को दो और न जाने कितने पचासियों को ये अपने इलाके दे रहे हैं। क्या वह उनके प्रभाव में इस हद तक आ गए हैं और इकतरफा अन्तराष्ट्रीय भूदान यज्ञ इन्होंने चालू किया है?

Mr. Speaker: विनोबा जी का असर पड़ा? इसका आप जवाब देना चाहते हैं।

If he can answer that part of the question, I have no objection

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य के पहले हिस्से का जवाब मैं देना चाहता हूँ। इसमें कोई भूमि देने का सवाल नहीं है, न इस किस्म का कोई समझौता किया है या हुआ है। यह जमीन हमारी है और हमें यह आखिर में वापिस आएगी (इंटरव्यू) तीन गांव जो मैंने बताये हैं, जिन इन गांवों की भूमि की मैंने चर्चा की है इन जमीन के ऊपर कभी भी किसी किस्म का झगडा नहीं हुआ है, कोई एनक्वियमेंट नहीं हुआ है, गोशिया नहीं चली हैं, कोई मरा नहीं है। यह भूमि 1947 से ही उनके कब्जे में थी। जब पैनाइल हुई, तो उन्होंने एग्री किया कि यह भूमि हिन्दुस्तान की है, इसको छोड़ देगे।

श्री मधु सिन्हा : नेहरू जी ने कहा है कि स्टेट्स-को की बात को। यह लिखा हुआ है। उत्सर्जन हुआ है...

Mr. Speaker: That has to be examined. I do not accept it in full now.

I have to look into it and see in what connection he had said that.

12.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES ETC

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri I. K. Gujral): I beg to lay on the Table following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions shown against each -

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Supplementary Statement No. I | Second Session 1967. (Fourth Lok Sabha). |
| 2. Supplementary Statement No. III. | First Session, 1967. (Fourth Lok Sabha). |
| 3. Supplementary Statement No. V. | Sixteenth Session 1966. (Third Lok Sabha). |
| 4. Supplementary Statement No. VIII. | Fifteenth Session, 1966. (Third Lok Sabha). |
| 5. Supplementary Statement No. XII. | Fourteenth Session, 1966. (Third Lok Sabha). |
| 6. Supplementary Statement No. XIII. | Twelfth Session, 1965. (Third Lok Sabha). |
| 7. Supplementary Statement No. XVIII. | Eleventh Session, 1965. (Third Lok Sabha). |

[Placed in Library see No. LT-1072/67]

DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri

P. C. Sethi: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Committee of Enquiry on Durgapur Steel Plant (Hindustan Steel Limited).

(2) A copy of Government Resolution No DUR-21(4)/66 dated the 19th July, 1967, regarding Government's decisions on various recommendations made in the above Report

[Placed in Library See No. LT-1073/67]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara) This Enquiry Report may be circulated to us

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, it is being circulated

श्री पद्म लिये (गंग) राज ही दीजिय। पत्रों में बहाने उठे नहीं ह।

श्री प्र० च० सेंगे राज ही दीजा रही है।

12.34 hrs

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

SECOND REPORT

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee of Privileges

12.34 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Nandyal): I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Estimates Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-sixth Report of the Esti-

mates Committee (Third Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Indian Agricultural Research Institute

12.34½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON INDUSTRIAL LICENSING

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): In pursuance of the assurance given by me in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st May, 1967, in connection with the discussion of the report of Professor Hazari on industrial licensing, the Government of India have decided

Mr. Speaker: Does he want to read out the whole statement?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I shall just read out the names of the members. After that I shall place it on the Table of the House. The Government of India have decided to appoint an expert committee to inquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the past ten years. The committee will be composed of Prof Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, as the Chairman, Dr H K Puri, Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi, as member and Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam of Madras

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Not Shri Shenoy? Only Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam who happens to be a communist is included?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As regards the terms of reference etc., I place the statement on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-1095/67]

RE. INTRODUCTION OF A BILL

एक वास्तविक सत्य है इस विभाग के बारे में मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

गांधी जी के विचार इंडियन ट्रस्टीशिप बिल पर पेश करने की इजाजत क्यों नहीं मिली है ?

Mr. Speaker: Not now. We shall see that later.

12.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE TUTICORIN HARBOUR PROJECT

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): Mr Speaker, Sir. . .

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): We are in possession of the statement. So, it may be placed on the Table of the House.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I would like to submit that there is a slight change which has been made in paragraphs 7 and 8 of the original draft. If you would permit, I shall only read out the corrections. The corrected paragraphs are as follows. Paragraph 7 now reads as under:

"In view of the statement and in the light of the very friendly discussions I had on the subject with the Madras Chief Minister, Government hope that all parties concerned will help deal with the matter in a spirit of understanding and objectivity, and not allow an agitational approach to be taken up in regard to this question."

In paragraph 8 the last sentence would read as under. The sentence as it is reads thus:

"While there must obviously be parity between these ports. . .".

After the word 'parity' the words 'of treatment' have to be added, so that the sentence as amended would read thus:

"While there must obviously be parity of treatment between these ports."

Subject to these two corrections, the statement as originally drafted may be circulated, and I lay it on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-1074/87].

Shri S. Kandappan: May I seek one clarification?

Mr. Speaker: We shall take it up later. I have admitted already a half-an-hour discussion on this two days ago. It is coming up.

Shri S. Kandappan: But that is coming up only next week.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Half an hour would not do because it is a big issue.

Mr. Speaker: My point is that if hon. Members start putting questions now, we do not know how long it would take, it may not prove to be a useful discussion. So, I am allowing a half-an-hour discussion. Instead of some Members asking some questions in the name of clarification I think it would be useful to have a half-an-hour discussion on this. The statement has been placed on the Table of the House. Let hon. Members read it. Let us have a half-an-hour discussion on this. I have allowed it already. That would be more useful for Parliament and for the project concerned also.

Shri Umanath: A half-an-hour discussion is no discussion at all because only one hon. Member can speak and the others can only put questions. Therefore, we request that you may allow a discussion under rule 193.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. We shall consider.

Shri S. Kandappan: This discussion which has been allowed is coming up only next week, in any case not before 23rd July. The whole statement is misleading. Obviously, they have postponed it and they are not going to take it up.

Mr. Speaker: The discussion is going to come up.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is quite obvious from the statement that the port is not going to be constructed. So, we would like to seek some information from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Within one week, neither the port is going to be constructed nor is it going to be cancelled.

Shri S. Kandappan: It is a foregone conclusion that they are not going to take it up. That is quite obvious from the statement. There was one Mudaliar Committee report submitted long ago.

Mr. Speaker: I know that. If the hon. Member wants, I shall advance the discussion earlier. I shall consider whether we could advance it.

Shri S. Kandappan: I only want to seek some information. The Mudaliar Committee had submitted a report long ago, in which the deepening of the

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member begins to put questions now, then I shall have to permit other hon. Members also. I do not know how long it would take.

Shri S. Kandappan: The deepening of the Sethusamudram canal was linked with this project. I would like to know what prompted Government to say that this project is separate from that one. That is the only thing that I would like to know.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT ON MEDIA OF EDUCATION AT UNIVERSITY STAGE

The Minister of Education (Dr. Triguna Sen): I beg to make a statement on the adoption of Indian languages as media of education at the university stage.

The Government of India has accepted in principle that Indian languages should now be adopted as media of education at all stages. Government is convinced that unless this is done

Mr. Speaker: Is he going to read out the whole statement?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I am reading out only the last paragraph.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): It is a very important statement. It may be read out.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): The statements were distributed to us at about ten o'clock. Why can they not make it comprehensive? Why should they make changes at the last minute?

Dr. Triguna Sen: I am only reading out from the statement.

Government is convinced that unless this is done, the creative energies of the people will not be released, standards of education will not improve, knowledge will not spread to the people and the gulf between the intelligentsia and the masses will not be bridged. The details of the implementation of this most important educational decision of a century of struggle are being worked out and will be announced on 15th August, 1967.

I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statements

The proposal to adopt the Indian languages as media of education at the university stage has been before the country for almost a hundred

years. The first demand for this was put forward on 1st August 1887 in a memorial submitted by the British Indian Association of the North-Western Provinces (the present Uttar Pradesh) to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. This was not accepted on the ground that the necessary literature was not available in the modern Indian languages. This question was also raised on several subsequent occasions. But the decision was always the same: there was not enough literature in Indian languages to use them as media of education. Consequently, English continued to be the exclusive medium of education at the university stage till 1947.

2. A frontal attack on this policy was launched by our great national leaders in the twenties of this century. Rabindra Nath Tagore pointed out that in no country of the world, except India, was the language of education divorced from the language of the students and that the use of English as the medium of education in universities confined higher knowledge and culture to a select section of the citizens instead of making them universally available to the people. Mahatma Gandhi wrote frequently and strongly on the subject. "I must cling to my mother tongue as to my mother's breast, in spite of its shortcomings. It alone can give me the life-giving milk", he said and added: "I am certain that the children of the nation that receive instruction in a tongue other than their own commit suicide. It robs them of all originality. It stunts their growth and isolates them from their home. I regard, therefore, such a thing as a national tragedy of the first importance." Gandhiji also stressed the need to make this change-over as quickly as possible. "The medium of instruction", he wrote, "should be altered at once and at any cost, the provincial languages being given their rightful place. I would prefer temporary chaos in higher education to the criminal waste that is daily accu-

mulating." It is also important to note that all the national universities that were started at this period and the Indian Women's University used Indian languages as media of education.

3. The problem has been receiving growing attention in the post-independence period and the demand for the adoption of Indian languages as media of education at the university stage is continually growing. The University Education Commission (1948-49) recommended that "higher education be imparted through the instrumentality of the regional language with the option to use the federal language as the medium of instruction either for some subjects or for all subjects. The National Integration Council (June 1962) supported this view and observed "the change in the medium of instruction is justified, not so much by cultural or political sentiments, as on the very important academic consideration of facilitating grasp and understanding of the subject matter. Further India's university men will be unable to make their maximum possible contribution to the advancement of learning generally, and science and technology in particular, unless there is continuous means of communication in the shape of the regional languages between its masses, its artisans and technicians and its university men. The development of talent latent in the country will also, in the view of the Council, be retarded unless regional languages are employed as media of instruction at the university stage." The Committee on Emotional Integration (1962) endorsed these recommendations and observed: "We are not unaware of the practical difficulties involved in the switchover to regional languages at the university level. Safeguards have to be devised to prevent the lowering of standards. The change-over must be preceded by preparation of textbooks and arrangements for translation from English and wherever possible, other modern world

[Dr Triguna Sen]

languages. In order to maintain inter-university and inter-State communication, special attention must be paid to the teaching of the link languages—English and Hindi—when the changeover to the regional languages is accomplished. We would, however, like to point out that in the name of safeguards, the switchover should not be delayed indefinitely. The Vice-Chancellors' Conference (1962) generally endorsed the recommendations of the National Integration Council and the Emotional Integration Committee. The Education Commission (1964-66) made a strong recommendation on the subject and said "We suggest that the UGC and the Universities carefully work out a feasible programme suitable for each university or a group of universities. The change-over should take place as early as possible in any case within about ten years. What is required is to formulate a clear policy, to express it in unambiguous terms and to follow it up with firm hold and imaginative action." The proposal has also been supported by the Tenth Conference of State Education Ministers (April 1967) and by the Committee of Members of Parliament on Education (1967). But they would prefer the change-over to be brought about in five years.

4 In view of all this weight of academic and public opinion and the fact that Indian languages have already been adopted almost universally at the school stage and by more than half the universities, the Government of India has accepted in principle that Indian languages should now be adopted as media of education at all stages and in all subjects, including agriculture, engineering, law, medicine and technology. Government is convinced that, unless this is done, the creative energies of the people will not be released, standards of education will not improve, knowledge will not spread to the people and the gulf between the intelligentsia and the masses will not

be bridged. The details of the implementation of this most important educational decision of a century of struggle are being worked out and will be announced on 15th August, 1967.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (बॉज)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात कहने दो।

Mr. Speaker: We will have a discussion.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi)
Has any date been fixed for this changeover?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: मैं डा० त्रिगुण सेन को बात का अध्यापन कर रहा हूँ। पता दफा एक मंत्री यहाँ ऐसा बात बता है, जिसका साथ दिया गया है। अध्यापन किया गया है? इस लिये कि

Mr. Speaker: He is congratulating the Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यापन—इस लिये कि कोई तारीख आज—इस वक्त—नहीं पारी जा रहा है। यह पाठ या दम या पढ़ाव रखने का नतीजा हमेशा खतरनाक होता है। इसलिए वह अध्यापन कर रहे हैं वह बात जरूर आ जानी चाहिए। वह कल क्या करेंगे, वह बात बहुत कम महत्व की है। वह आज क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री कहर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष महोदय हम मारे मदन की तरफ से मन्त्रा महोदय का धाई दना चाहते हैं।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Whenever hon. Members want, they can have a discussion.

Shri G. Kandappa: We must have a discussion. We must discuss the principle and the policy.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. It is an important subject.

I will discuss it with you and fix up some time, an hour or something like that. If this method of putting questions now is adopted, it will only be waste of time because they may not get the answer. Let us have an hour's discussion. If hon. Members only want clarifications now, I have no objection. But I think it would be more useful to have an hour's discussion with each party expressing its views in ten or five minutes. We have been having such discussions. I think it has been very very useful. I am satisfied that it is serving some useful purpose. But if in the name of clarification questions are asked now, it does not satisfy anybody. So let us have a discussion. The Minister will also be very happy to explain the policy and clarify the position. Therefore, we shall fix up some time.

Shri R. K. Amin (Dhandhuka): May I seek a clarification?

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री (हावुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के द्वारा शिक्षा मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि यह भाग 1 अगस्त, 1967 को उठाई गई थी और यह प्रश्न भी साल से देश के सामने है, इस लिये वह इस योजना को 15 अगस्त के बजाय 1 अगस्त से लागू करें, ताकि उस पूरी शताब्दी का एक अलग अध्याय बन जाये।

Mr. Speaker: He can suggest it during the discussion.

12.43 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th July 1967".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th July 1967".

श्री मधु लिवये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी लोक सभा में हम लोगों को एक बार नहीं, दो तीन बार यह ध्यान रखा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान का क्षेत्रफल (एशिया काफ़ इंडिया) तिकुड़ रहा है, उस के बारे में श्री चांगला का जो वक्तव्य है, उस पर बहुत का मोका दिया जायेगा। इस बारे में एक प्रस्ताव भी दिया गया है। हमारी यह भांग है कि उन को लिया जाये।

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी भारतीय भाषाओं का शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के बारे में जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसके लिये एक घंटे की बहुत से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसके लिये कम से कम ढाई घंटे रखे जायें।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दलित दिल्ली) : शिक्षा मंत्री ने शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को कमेटी के निर्णय पर आधारित है। उन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट अभी तक गवर्नमेंट को नहीं दी गई है। कमेटी ने निश्चित रूप से यह कहा है कि यह बेंच-मोवर पांच साल में हो।

Is it proper that before the report is submitted Government take a decision of this sort without giving any time-limit?

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने हम लोगों को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि गौरी बहू अपना फैसला नहीं बताएंगे, लेकिन फिर श्री डीयरनेस एलाउन्स सम्बन्धी रपट पर यहां चर्चा करने के लिये वह तैयार हैं। बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की इस रिपोर्ट में उसका जिक्र नहीं है। उस पर बहस के लिये कम से कम एक घंटा रखा जाये।

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं आपसे खुलासा चाहता हूँ। बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के जा मेम्बर, दलग अलग बिजिनेस के लिये टाइम तय करते हैं, क्या वे बाद में यहां पर बिजिनेस के बारे में कुछ और भी कह सकते हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन बोलता है ? कार्य सलाहकार समिति का कोई सदस्य नहीं बोलता है।

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee takes a decision. Some Members can suggest something here. The Committee will again consider the suggestions. If you do not suggest, only half a dozen members take some decision there, and naturally you have to accept it. But if suggestions are made, they will be considered.

As regards the DA question, we will consider it. I had a discussion with the Deputy Prime Minister. He said until Government took a decision, he would not be able to do anything. I said we can have some discussion.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): On that day the Deputy Prime Minister said that he was prepared to hear what Members had to say even before the Cabinet took a decision. Actually, that is the purpose of the dis-

cussion. Government could have the views of Members before them before they take a decision.

Mr. Speaker: I agree.

We will place these suggestions before the Business Advisory Committee which shall meet in the coming three or four days and take a decision. If necessary, we shall fix up the time. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will also be there. We will consider the matter and settle it.

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th July, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

THE CENTRAL LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR) BILL*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central Laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension of certain Central Laws to the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 19-7-67.

**Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

12.48 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1967-68—
Contd**MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND
REHABILITATION—contd**

Mr. Speaker. We have got 3 hours left for the Demand, of the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation

According to the information given to me, the Swatantra Party and the Communist Party have completed their quota of time. The rest of the parties are there. As regards the Congress Party they have about 1 hour and 20 minutes. If the Cabinet Minister and the Minister of State and somebody also speak the whole time may be taken up that way. Then hon. Members should not blame whoever is in the Chair saying that their names are not called. Therefore, I leave it to the party its Chief Whip and others to settle that. The other parties have got 5 minutes 6 minutes like that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kandrapara) What is the total time?

Mr. Speaker. Originally it was 3 hours now only 3 hours left.

श्री. जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस (बम्बई दक्षिण)
इसमें एक घण्टा और बढ़ाया जाय।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy The whole day may be devoted to that.

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur) In view of the importance of labour and rehabilitation let us discuss this the whole day.

Mr. Speaker. At 5 p.m. on round about I will call the Minister and we will dispose of these Demands today. The House will now take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation.

The hon. Members may now move the cut motions to the Demands for

Grants relating to the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri (Patna)
I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure in the implementation of the award in toto of the wage board for the textile mills workers (4)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to make it obligatory for the National Coal Development Corporation to implement the award of the wage board constituted for the workers of the Corporation. (5)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve the conditions of agricultural labourers (7)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to curb vested interests to exploit the masses (8)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to provide living wage and other facilities to the labour class (9)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Absence of an all-India policy to provide adequate wages, allowances

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

and other facilities for the industrial labour (10)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Unsatisfactory arrangements to rehabilitate the displaced persons (11)]

"That the Demand under the Chief Inspector of Mines be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve the conditions of mine workers (22)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Irregularities in Gorakhpur Labour Union (23)]

Shri K. Ramani (Coimbatore) I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to enforce implementation of the interim relief recommendation of the Central Wage Board for Engineering Industries by the management of Textool Company, Ganapathy Coimbatore (Madras State) (24)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Delay in submission of the final report by the Second Wage Board for the cement industry (25)]

Shri Shinkre (Panjim) I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Lack of proper medical, educational, and housing facilities to the workers of the iron ore and manganese ore mines in Goa (26)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to provide residential quarters to Dock workers at the Port of Mormagoa in Goa. (27)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for giving preference in employment to Goan workers in the iron and manganese ore Mines and Mormagoa Harbour (28)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for compulsory vaccination against small-pox, cholera, etc of the labour in mines and docks (29)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for establishment of Labour Employment Board for labourers in mines situated in Goa (30)]

Shri S. M. Bincricce (Kanpur) I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Non-implementation of Wage Board Awards (34)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (35)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for appointment of a Wage Board for rayon industry (36)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Violation of Code of discipline by the employers. (37)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Introduction of electronic computers in Life Insurance Corporation, companies and other industries resulting in unemployment of workers. (38)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Non-payment of Provident Fund dues to the workers of Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, Kanpur. (39)].

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1".

[Unsatisfactory working of Evacuee Property Commission in Goa. (42)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy regarding expenditure on repatriates in Goa. (43)].

Shri K. Ramani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take action against the employers of engineering factories in Madras State for non-implementation of the interim recommendations of Engineering Wage Board. (44)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to function properly the evaluation and implementation machinery set up by the Government to protect the interests of the workers. (45)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to bring a compulsory trade union recognition legislation. (46)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take action against employers on the refusal of medical facilities to workers under Employees State Insurance Scheme due to non-payment of the amount deducted from the workers' wages under the Employees' State Insurance Act by the employers. (47)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take immediate action to redress the demand for wage increase of the Neyveli Lingnite Mines workers. (48)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to enact a new Bonus Act which would guarantee reasonable and adequate bonus for all workers. (49)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to stop the introduction of computers and consequent unemployment of workmen in L.I.C. and Oil companies. (50)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to enact a legislation to protect the interests of beedi workers in the country. (51)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to ban the contract labour by bringing a comprehensive legislation. (52)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Shri K. Ramani]

[Failure to fix up a national minimum Wage for agricultural workers throughout the country by setting up suitable wage fixation machinery. (53)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give relief to unemployed workers of closed textile mills in Coimbatore district of Madras State. (53)].

Shri Mohammad Ismail (Barrack-pore): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to rehabilitate ex-camp refugees in West Bengal. (69)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to rehabilitate new migrants from East Pakistan. (70)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to rehabilitate non-camp displaced persons in West Bengal. (71)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give financial aid to State Government for rehabilitation of the squatters on road-side land, Railway land, public places and Muslim-abandoned houses in West Bengal. (72)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give financial aid to State Government to regularise squatters' colonies set up after 1950 in West Bengal. (73)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Rs. 100".

[Need to help private and co-operative colonies of displaced persons in West Bengal. (74)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to increase ceiling of house-building loans for displaced persons in West Bengal. (75)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to give subsidy to State Government to fix up fair price for homestead plots of squatters' colonies in West Bengal. (76)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to rehabilitate displaced Muslims of West Bengal. (77)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to provide small cottage industry for displaced women in West Bengal. (78)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to pursue private employers to employ displaced persons in their industries in West Bengal. (79)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to employ displaced persons in Government Undertakings in West Bengal. (80)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to ask private employers who have taken loans from Rehabilitation Department on the understanding to employ displaced persons in their industries in West Bengal. (81)].

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to safeguard the interest (pay, working conditions, leave etc.) of domestic servants. (82)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to provide permanent jobs to work-charged employees after the conclusion of their stipulated work. (83)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to provide for deterrent penal measures for employers who violate labour laws. (84)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to evolve a suitable policy for one-union of employees only in one establishment. (85)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to abolish contract labour. (86)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to institute all round legal safeguard for contract labour. (87)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to make lock-outs by owners illegal. (88)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to compel the owners of industrial establishments to attend conciliation proceedings. (89)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Labour Policy. (90)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to decrease both industrial and agricultural unemployment. (91)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to compel private owners to give employment through the Regional Employment Exchange only. (93)].

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to prevent automation in various private and public sector organizations which increases unemployment. (94)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1".

[Conditions in the Dandakaranya area. (95)].

[Shri Ganesh Ghosh]

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1".

[Unsympathetic attitude towards displaced persons who have left Dandakaranya, Andamans and other unsuitable and uninhabitable areas (96)].

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to evolve correct and effective schemes to rehabilitate different categories of refugees from East Bengal, such as peasants, artisans etc (97)]

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to provide adequate medical treatment, particularly hospital treatment for East Bengal refugees suffering from T.B. and other serious diseases (98)]

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to take measures to declare property left in East Pakistan by East Bengal refugees as "Evacuee Property" (99)]

Shri Shinkre: I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for a scheme for rehabilitation of Goans displaced from newly independent West African countries (100)]

Shri Ramavatar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to rehabilitate refugees. (101)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for construction of residential houses for the miners working in mines in Bihar. (102)].

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100".

[Need to give preference to the policy of housing scheme for labour. (103)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to give grants to States for the construction of residential accommodation for the labour of industrial establishments (104)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Shortage of houses for workers of the Tea Plantation (105)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs 100"

[Dissatisfactory arrangement for residential accommodation of colliery workers (106)]

Shri Mohammad Ismail: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check various discriminatory and unjust practices indulged in by the managements against workers (107)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to amend the Employees' State Insurance scheme to provide that a greater part of the expenditure is borne by the employers and the employees get medical benefits quickly (108)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to fix up a minimum basic national wage for all workers (109)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to ban lock-out in all the industries' (110)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for legislation for private car drivers regarding their conditions of service (111)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need for legislation for cycle and hand rickshaw pullers regarding their conditions of service (112)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to ensure that employers do not default in their contribution to provident fund and employees get the provident fund immediately on retirement (113)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to formulate on all India consumers price index and to link D A with it. (114)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to check automation (115)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to permit ballot for recognition of trade unions (116)]

Shri Ramavatar Shastri I beg to move

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to raise the standard of living of mica labourers (117)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to extend the entertainment schemes for coal mine labourers (118)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Lack of educational facilities to the coal mine labourers (119)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for extension of facilities of co operative societies for labourers (120)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to save coal mine labourers from accidents. (121)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to improve the miserable plight of the iron mine labourers. (122)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for more expenditure on the welfare of colliery workers 123]]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in protecting the colliery workers from the clutches of money-lenders (124)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in meeting the demands of workers of National Coal Development Corporation (125)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for providing employment to the retrenched workers of the National Coal Development Corporation (126)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in raising the standard of living of the colliery workers (127)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in getting living wage paid to the labourers, (128)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for imposing restrictions on retrenchment of workers (129)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to declare lock-outs in factories as illegal (130)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for implementation of the recommendations of Wage Boards (131)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for providing free education to the children of workers (132)]

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for giving employment or living wage to unemployed (133)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for an insurance scheme against unemployment (134)]

That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for changing Government's anti-labour policy (135)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Government's support to the capitalists in their taking anti-labour measures (136)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Protection given by Government to I.N.T.U.C (137)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Policy of negligence towards progressive labour unions (138)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need for implementing the policy of one union in one industry (139)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for secret ballot for the unions to prove that they are the representative unions of workers (140)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in full implementation of the decisions of Labour Tribunal. (141)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in taking action against the employers acting against the decisions of Conciliation Boards (142)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in checking the violation of conciliation and other awards (143)]

"That the Demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure in implementing the decisions of Labour Conferences. (144)]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs 100"

[Unsatisfactory housing arrangements to rehabilitate refugees (145)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to provide living wages to labourers (146)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to pay attention to cultural development of agricultural labourers. (147)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Refusal to accept the principle of one union in one industry (148)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to safeguard labourers against the victimisation by capitalist (149)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Anti-labour policy of Government (150)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure in finding a solution of the unemployment problem in the country (151)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced to Re 1"

[Failure to ensure living wages to agricultural labour (152)]

"That the demand under the head Chief Inspector of Mines be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to implement rules regarding security measures in mines (178)]

"That the demand under the head Chief Inspector of Mines be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for checking the accidents in mines (179)]

"That the demand under the head Chief Inspector of Mines be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for ascertaining the causes of Dhori mine accident in Bihar. (180)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for removing the causes leading to "gheras" (181)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to recognise 'gheras' as a legal right of the labourers (182)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to improve the conditions of dock labour (183)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to send genuine labour representation to the International Labour Conference (184)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to do away with automation from Railways Life Insurance and other fields (185)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to remove the difficulties of the working journalists (186)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for constituting a wage board for the Press workers (187)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to remove the difficulties of the Bidi workers (188)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to remove the defects in the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (189)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to open Employees' State Insurance Scheme Centres in all industrial areas (190)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for taking more contribution from mill owners with a view to ensure the success of Employees' State Insurance Scheme (191)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to get patent medicines issued by Employees' State Insurance Scheme hospitals (192)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need to give adequate aid to the labourers involved in accidents (193)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Unsatisfactory security measures in mines (194)]

"That the demand under the head Labour and Employment be reduced by Rs 100"

[Need for setting up a Wage Board for bidi workers (195)]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on displaced persons be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to rehabilitate the displaced persons (196)]

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on displaced persons be reduced by Rs 100"

[Irregularities in the Department of Rehabilitation. (197)].

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on displaced persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more aid to the displaced persons. (198)].

"That the demand under the head other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for allocation of more funds to the States for giving adequate aid to the displaced persons. (199)].

Mr. Speaker: The cut motions are also now before the House.

Dr. Maitreyee Basu. Eight minutes.

Dr. Maitreyee Basu (Darjeeling): I am a new member, and this is my first speech, maiden speech as it is called. I have only eight minutes as you have pointed out. I knew that, and I am not very nervous about it because I have nothing special to say so that it will shake the world. So, eight minutes are quite enough for me.

I have never been able to understand how the Labour Ministry functions. The Railway Ministry decides the fate of the railway workers, the Mines and other ministries decide the fate of their workers, but does the Labour Ministry settle the fate of the labourers, the employees of this country? I am afraid not.

The Labour Ministry has not yet worked out any national minima, neither has it worked out a programme of full employment. This is why I do not understand what the actual function of the Labour Ministry is.

The Industrial Disputes Act and all that are very good, but if the industries are not there to give employment to the workers and the employees, what is the use of having an Industrial Disputes Act? Only when the people are employed, they get benefited by a progressive Industrial Disputes Act. That is how I look at it.

Man has to be taken as a cog in the wheel of society. If society is

compared to a wheel, then man is a cog, and the wheel can run properly only if all the cogs are perfect. The time has come to understand that an unemployed man costs more to society than an employed one. Employment means production, and an employed man gives production to society, therefore he costs less.

The right to work or maintenance should be the watchword of a socialist society, but unfortunately it is never taken into consideration. The right to work or maintenance is not a slogan, it is a principle, it is a maxim, it has to be accepted; if it is not accepted, no society can call itself a socialistic pattern of society or anything like that.

From the very beginning the Indian National Congress had been agitating on this point, but unfortunately the present-day Congress Ministry has hardly paid any attention to this particular fact. If we go into history, we find that as early as 1920 Dr. Bhagwan Das raised this question: what are we fighting for? We are fighting for the freedom of this country, but is it freedom for 200 families of France or 87 families of England, is it freedom like that? This question was answered very many times later on by the Indian National Congress, but unfortunately this has not been implemented.

The Railway Ministry is deciding the fate of the railway workers, the Mines Ministry, though it is not all public sector, does decide the fate of the mine workers. Look at the Coal Wage Board. It gave an award, its recommendations, long ago, but unfortunately nothing has been heard about it. And what is the idea of decontrolling coal just now? What is behind it? What conspiracy is there? Because everybody who has any idea of the coal industry knows that the Central Price Revision Committee, consisting of cost accountants, decides the price of coal, and the employers always depended on this that if the wages were raised, then the price would be revised and they would get a higher price, and the consumers would have to pay for it, and they

[Dr Mastrayee Basu]

would also make some profit out of the higher prices because all the workers do not get these higher wages. This must be clearly understood by the Labour Ministry that when the higher wages are fixed by any wage-fixing machinery, this is not implemented by all employers, nor do all the employees get it, because their quarterly bonus is dependent on their attendance. Quarterly bonus means attendance bonus and all people do not attend all the time. Therefore higher prices give advantage to the employers.

Now, suddenly when the wage board award recommendations are likely to be implemented, coal is decontrolled. What is the conspiracy behind the whole thing? Decontrol will mean that the employers who were depending on higher prices of coal given by the Central Price Revision Committee will not get it, therefore the smaller employers will try to get out of their obligations to give higher wages.

As for the plantation workers, we got very little out of the Central Wage Board's recommendations and even that has not been implemented in full. The Finance Minister says that internal consumption of tea will be cut because he wants more exports. Of course, he wants more exports every body wants but does he think for a single moment that export is not as high as one would like it to be because we drink too much tea? It is not that. It is the 19 agency houses who are controlling the price of tea everywhere in the London Mart and unless we have a more effective mart than what we have in Calcutta and Cochin at present we are not likely to have any control over tea and the price of tea. You should properly analyse and see what these agency houses are doing. They are the people who are transporting coal to the tea plantations, they are the people who are buying that coal again from themselves, they are the people who are producing the tea, they are the people who are transporting the tea to the

London mart, and they are people who are controlling the price there. Therefore this tea is completely under the control of these Sterling companies, these agency houses, and they are controlling the London mart. They say they are losing in India. They would like to lose in India, not that they are really losing, because they make it up in the London market, they are re-exporting from the London market and that is how they are deciding the fate of the ten lakhs of tea workers in our country. So, what is the Labour Ministry doing? Can the Labour Ministry check these things or stop retrenchment? More and more public sector projects are coming up and the Labour Ministry has no control over the public sector. There are the employing ministers and they are staring the Labour Minister out of all countenance. The poor Labour Minister cannot say anything. It is not only the present Labour Minister. I have no personal rancour. I do not see any necessity of a labour ministry in this particular fashion. And now the Labour Ministry has demanded a grant for Gorakhpuri labour. It really takes my breath away to find them so shameless as to continue this shameful organisation of Gorakhpuri labour. It is a slave labour camp. They are getting rid of the contractors labour and finishing off the contractor system. These are slave labour camps.

13 hrs

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna)
Have you seen any camps?

Dr Mastrayee Basu: I have seen many camps. Please sit down. I knew this would come. But this is not from an INTUC man but from a Congressman.

Some hon. Members of this House have thought it fit to bring a cut motion for the supposed protection given by the Ministry to the INTUC. I belong to the INTUC. I had the honour of being a President once and I am now its vice-president. I wish the Labour Ministry had given us

protection but they had not. I wish that they did show us some consideration but they did not. They think the INTUC is only a thing to be used for their own benefit. They consult AITUC and HMS but they do not pay us any attention whatsoever; in fact they look down upon us, instead of giving us protection. They give us no protection whatsoever even when we deserve it. Finally, Sir, I say that such a cut motion is very derogatory to our honour and such a cut motion is not desirable from the hon. Members of this House. With these words, I say that I do not see any utility of such a labour ministry and so I oppose all the demands for grants.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION—contd.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are today discussing labour budget, and the speakers who preceded me and spoke before I rose, have drawn the attention of the Ministry to the situation that now prevails among labour, a situation of unrest. Every year at this time we get an opportunity to assess what happened during the past year and to remedy the defects and try to rectify our policies. Unfortunately, we have to admit that last year was a year of unrest among labour. I shall only point out in that regard just one indicator, the indicator of man-days lost. The report itself says that we have in 1966, lost 10.5 million man-days as against 6.9 million in the previous year.

I will leave the details of the grievances of labour and other matters such as Wage Board, Bonus, etc., etc., to the labour leaders to raise, they will take them up. But I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to certain matters which I consider are of very basic importance. Let us see what we have done during the last 20 years. During the last 20 years, our record of labour legislation is good. We have brought in many progressive laws; we have in fact laid the foundations of protective legislation, for the labour. The policy that has emanated during the last three Plans is based on two concepts. One is that the relation between the employers and the employees should be one of partnership in the maintenance of production and in the building up of national income. The second is that the community as a whole and the individual employer have an obligation to protect the workers' well-being and give the workers their due share in the gains of economic development. These are the two principles on which our labour policy is based, and flowing from these principles during the last 20 years, we have passed a series of laws; we have laid down certain traditions and come to certain agreements; we have accepted and recognised the role of collective bargaining. We have tried to propagate that it is better to have settlement by mutual agreements, emphasising the role of voluntary settlement, code of discipline, etc. As I have declined our belief in the partnership of labour and employer we have tried to implement it and give some substance to it by emphasising the formation of work councils, joint management, etc. the representation of workers on the Board of Directors. The whole concept of bonus comes from the idea of giving the worker a share in the gains, and last of all, we have now appointed a National Commission of Labour which will go into the entire question and give us its assessment as to how our policy has worked and what steps we should take in the future. So far so good.

[Srimati Sucheta Kripalani]

But, in spite of all this, in spite of good legislation, in spite of our good intentions and progressive outlook, we see there is so much unrest in the labour field. What is the cause for it? We should try to go to the root of it and find the cause. The cause, to my mind, lies more in the lack of implementation. The intention is good, we want to do the right things, but we fail to implement what we aim to do. That means there is the form, but the substance is lacking, due to various causes. I think mainly the cause is due to mental inhibition on either side; both sides suspect each other. Many times we have passed progressive laws under pressure and with mental reservations; so we do not implement the laws but we put hurdles in the implementation of them.

Then, for many measures, we plead the lack of resources. I think there is hardly any country where there is always enough resources to do what they could wish to do. The lack of resources would always be there, but in our country we are trying to progress under a Plan. What is the meaning of a Plan? Plan means we fix priorities and moved accordingly. We decide what is of greater importance, and therefore find resources for them. If we had placed that much importance on labour, perhaps we may not have pleaded the lack of resources for very many things which we have failed to accomplish and for which we were pleading. Therefore, the Plan to that extent is defective, and has failed in its purpose.

We say that in spite of all that we have done, there is distrust, there is suspicion; there is no atmosphere of social justice, and finally we find that labour is adopting a novel method which goes by the name of 'gherao'. My leftist friends were trying to say the day before yesterday that gherao is nothing but satyagraha. I think nothing can be a worse distortion of satyagraha than gherao. Gherao is a violent, compulsive action by labour.

Labour thereby is trying to impose its will on the employer or the management. It is divorced from the entire tradition of our labour relations, gherao is a gesture of despair. We must locate the basic ill, the basic disease which should be cured; and find a cure for it.

What are the causes of unrest among labour today? The most important cause of unrest among labour today is the continuous rise in price. This continuous rise in price, the shortage of food, economic and social pressures on labour, do not give the labour the peace of mind it requires. Secondly, since independence, it is natural, that he should have higher aspirations, a desire for better standard of living. The worker says, "I want a house to live in." Naturally, he does not want to continue in the old ways to which he was used. He is not willing to resign to his fate. He is not willing to continue to live in the mire. He is not willing to be a victim of exploitation. He is conscious of his strength. His outlook on life is changed. He is conscious of his rights, in the course of these years he has become very conscious of his rights. But perhaps labour is not so conscious of its obligations.

Therefore, when such a situation is obtaining, what should we do? What is the remedy? The remedy is, there should be higher production. The remedy is that the pace of our development should be quicker. The remedy is that we should be able to create an atmosphere of social justice where labour can feel secure and say that "I am one of the cogs in this machine and I am instrumental in working this machine and this machine is working for our good."

When we come to the question of higher production, let us cast a glance at the position of production. At the moment, the position of production is rather unhappy. As far as agriculture goes, we know at the end of two

years of drought, agricultural production has gone down. It had gone up in 1964-65 to 89 million tonnes. It went down to 72 million tonnes in 1965-66. This year we are hoping it will go up to 76 million. Whatever it is, food production has gone down and as a result of it, not only are we suffering from acute shortage of food, but it has affected all the agro-based industries and other connected industries. Therefore, we have come to a position where we are facing a recession. The increase in industrial production this year is only 2.5 per cent as against 5.7 per cent last year and as against a Plan target of 11 per cent. Unfortunately, devaluation from which we expected great things, instead of giving us a fillip, has depressed our industries and reduced our exports. The follow-up steps which should have been taken immediately after devaluation were delayed too long with the result that the momentum of production was slowed down and we have not increased our exports nor have we given a push to our production.

I come to price rise. The wholesale price has risen by 16 per cent over last year. The consumer price index has risen by 14 per cent over the February 1966 figure. Coming to unemployment position, during the three Plans we have created 30 million jobs. It is not a small thing. But side by side many more people have come into the field wanting work. Therefore, the problem remains as before. In spite of our best efforts, we have not been able to solve or even make a sizeable dent in the problem of unemployment. As education is advancing, we are not able to open new avenues for the people who are getting educated. These are difficulties that any developing nation has to face.

What is the psychology of the worker against this background? Either he is worried because he is jobless or if we take the people in the age group of 30 onwards, they are worried that they might lose their job and face retrenchment. I read yesterday that

7,500 people belonging to engineering units have been laid off in Bombay.

Another thing which is harassing the people and not allowing them to have peace of mind is the imbalance that we have created. We have been talking all these years that we are going to remove disparities. But unfortunately, we have been increasing them. The rich are getting richer. It is a hackneyed phrase and I am sorry to use it. The poor are finding it more and more difficult to get the basic amenities of life. In that atmosphere, we cannot expect the workers to feel that they are part of the organisation and that they are vital to the progress of the country. What is necessary is we must have more production. To have more production and a higher pace of development, we will have to mobilise the will of the people. Discontent itself can be a great spur for mobilising the will of the people. If we glance at the history of the world, we find that all revolutions have come out of discontent. Our discontent was harnessed by Mahatma Gandhi to overthrow the British. It took two forms. One form was the satyagraha, fighting against the British. The other took a constructive form, we were led towards self-reliance. During the salt satyagraha, he went to the sea, boiled a little amount of sea water and produced salt. But there was magic in it because he was able to mobilise the will of the people behind this programme. I believe still it is possible to mobilise the will of the people. If we are in tune with labour, we can achieve many things.

I have seen it during the last two wars, at that time I was in Uttar Pradesh and I had occasion to go from place to place collecting money. It was more or less a symbolic collection. I found much better response from the kisans and workers than from the rich people. At that time I really thought of this that the soil belonged to these people who work. Poor peasants came

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

to me and offered their entire stock. They offered their little bit of land and said, 'please sell it and give the money to my children who are fighting the war'. That kind of generosity I did not find among the rich people. Therefore, our masses are capable of rising to the occasion. They are patriotic and they will do their best, provided we know how to mobilise their will. They must have a sense of participation. They must know that this is a big adventure of national reconstruction in which we are participating. We are all one and there is complete identity of interests. This is lacking. There is a hiatus between the Government and the people. That rapport, that community of interests, that communication that should be there between the leaders and the led, between the Government and the people is lacking. Had it been there, it would have been possible to get their total involvement. We forget that we are dealing with large numbers. Labour is a large and strategic sector of the population. It is a basic sector of our population. If we are able to harness their will how much we can achieve! When I am speaking of labour I am not speaking in the limited sense of organised labour alone. We have done something for organised labour and they are much better off than before. But I am talking of the unorganised labour and the white-collared people also who adopt methods of industrial labour now. It is a question of getting their willing cooperation for building up the nation.

The other day I read a report of Shri Morarji Desai's speech in Hyderabad. Instead of calling the present economic depression recession, he called it slump. I think it is a recession, not a slump. However, to get over it he said 'people should join hands'. It is quite right that people join hands to solve the problems. But hands cannot be joined if only one hand is there—another hand is far away. Two hands should get together. This is possible if we can instil in the mind

of the worker that he is not only a beneficiary of development but, he contributes towards development and hence there should be identity of interests in the development of the country. It is he who has to face the economic challenge. He must know that there is a crisis. He will be able to do it if he knows that there is no enmity between him and the man at the top. The employer and the worker should know that they are one and that they are not sitting face to face, but round the table to work.

What steps have the Government of India taken to tackle the problems of production and development of industries? I have functioned as Minister for Industry and I know how much co-ordination is there. For every little thing, we have to go from department to department. If we want our production to increase, we have to see that raw materials are made available and the valuable foreign exchange is not frittered away.

Take the question of productivity. How can we have higher productivity? This is a problem which has been recently brought to our attention. Have we given our full attention to it to see that the management-labour relations are all right, to assess the technical capabilities of the units, to see that there is a system of award by which the worker feels enthused to carry on the work with a better heart to train the workers for wider responsibilities and for wider outlook? All these things are necessary.

We are standing at the cross-roads. We have had a certain measure of development in the last few years. But now a recession has come. This is the time when we have to mobilise the labour totally. The Labour should feel that they are part of this great endeavour that is going on and that without them, we cannot go on. They are the most vital sector in the society with whose help we have to progress. We have to create a proper

psychology. Instead of creating this psychology, recently there a slogan was raised that there should be wage freeze. Are we going to enthrone the worker with this slogan? I can understand wage freeze provided there is no rise in prices. First price freeze should come and then wage freeze. Therefore, we should do all that we can to freeze price rather than freeze wage. Do not talk of wage freeze before doing price freeze. The only reply to this is higher production. The Cabinet should make a realistic assessment of the situation and create a proper atmosphere, an atmosphere of social justice, an atmosphere of equal opportunity and not an atmosphere where on the one side there is monopoly of wealth, the rich becoming richer and, on the other, the others are even denied basic amenities of life as water

If our Ministry gave the due attention that they should have given to labour—I am now talking as a Congress member—and we have the willing co-operation of the entire labour, nobody can throw out this Government. Then we can also achieve our objectives. Therefore, instead of wasting our time on footling little matters, we should give proper and adequate attention to this basic problem. We should see how best we can create a proper psychological atmosphere so that the will of the nation can be mobilised in the very tremendous task we have before us the task of reconstruction of the Nation

श्री सुकल चन्द कल्याण : (उज्जैन)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रम मंत्रालय और पुनर्-कर्म मंत्रालय की माँगी का मैं समर्थन करना हूँ ।

सब से पहले मैं जो यह बेरोजगारी प्रश्न कह रहा हूँ मैं इसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। कल कुछ मानवीय समस्याओं ने इसका जिक्र किया है और आज भी किया है। इस बेरोजगारी प्रश्न की निम्ना भी काफी लोगों ने की

है । हमारे जो शासन हैं कांग्रेसी वगैरह हैं उनकी ओर से कहा जाता है कि ये लोग बेरोजगारी लोगों की तरफ से किये जा रहे हैं जो इस देश को अपना नहीं मानते हैं उनकी ओर से किये जा रहे हैं, जो अन्तराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं उनके द्वारा किये और कराये जा रहे हैं । ये जो बरवाने हैं ये तेरे ही लोगों की ओर से की जाती हैं । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय ने या सरकार ने क्या कभी सम्मोचन के साथ इस बात पर विचार किया है कि प्राचिन बेरोजगारी कितने बड़े हैं ? इनका मूल कारण क्या है ? मान लीजिये कि जो अन्तराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं उनको सम्मान कर दिया जाये तो क्या मजदूरों की जो समस्याएँ हैं वे हल हो जायेंगी ? क्या सरकार ने विशेष कदम उठा कर मजदूरों की जो वास्तविक मांगें हैं, वे चाहते क्या हैं उनकी कठिनाईयाँ क्या हैं, उनकी समस्याएँ क्या हैं और किम नरह है उनका हल निकालना जाना चाहिये इनको जानने की कोशिश की है ? अगर ऐसा किया है तो मैं समझूँगा कि ये सारी जो समस्याएँ हैं वे हल हो जायेंगी और बेरोजगारी भी समाप्त हो जायेंगी ।

मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए कई कानून बनाए गए हैं । यह कहा जाता है कि ये बहुत अच्छे कानून हैं । परन्तु देखा जाता है कि आज भी कोई मजदूर सीधा दयालन में नहीं जा सकता है और उसका कारण यह है कि न्याय महंगा है । डेढ़ सौ और सौ रुपया कमाने वाला व्यक्ति न्यायालय में जा कर न्याय प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है । न्याय मन्त्रालय जल्दी में मिले इसकी आपका व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । ये जो दो बातें हैं इन की ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

माधवी मैं यह भी कहना कि इस बात की छूट होनी चाहिये शासन की ओर से कि सामन बीच में घाटे न आए । ट्रेड यूनियन और मजदूरों को सीधा न्यायालय में जाने की छूट होनी चाहिये और शासन को बीच

[हुकूम शब्द कल्लवाय]

में रोका नहीं बनना चाहिये, उनके रास्ते में कोई रोका नहीं घटकाना चाहिये ।

यह भी कहा जाता है कि बेतनो का स्थिरीकरण किया जाएगा, बेतनो को घाने बढ़ने से रोका जाएगा इनकी बढोतरी पर रोक लगाई जाएगी । मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ । क्या शासन ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि महुगाई को किस प्रकार से रोका जा सकता है और क्या उसने बढ़नी हुई महुगाई को रोकने का कोई प्रयत्न किया है, क्या उसने मुनाफा खोरो को किस प्रकार से रोका जा सकता है इस पर विचार किया है ? अगर इन बातों पर नहीं किया है और वह महुगाई को बढ़ने से रोकने में असमर्थ है तो उसको कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि तनख्वाहो का बढोतरी को वह रोकें । मैं कहूँगा कि आपको देखना चाहिये कि महुगाई होनी क्यों है और उसको रोकने का आपका प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । महुगाई को रोकने के प्रयत्न आपकी ओर से होने चाहिये और जो भी प्रयत्न हो सकते हैं, किये जाने चाहिये । लेकिन अगर महुगाई बढ़नी है तो तनख्वाहो भी आपको बढ़ानी पड़ेगी । एक पक्षीय फैसला नहीं हो सकता है । अगर महुगाई बढ़ती जाएगी, मुनाफा बढ़ता जाएगा तो कर्मचारियों को तनख्वाहो भी बढ़ेगी । अगर वे नहीं बढ़नी है तो जो बेराब बगाल में चल रहे हैं इस मदन में भी आ जाए इसका मुझे काफी डर है । इस और आपको विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये । यह कहा जाता है कि गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि डेढ़ सौ रुपये तक मासिक पाने वाला व्यक्ति कम आय वाला माना जाएगा । मैं मंत्री महोदय श्री हाथी साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कभी सब्जी खरीदने के लिए बाजार गए हैं, क्या कभी नून, तेल, लकड़ी खरीदने के लिए बाजार गए हैं, कुछ खुद बाजार जा

कर खरीदते हैं, कपड़ा क्या कभी बाजार जा कर खरीदते हैं ? वह इसका उत्तर माधव यह देंगे कि उनका नीकर ये भीजें बाजार में लाता है । मैं उस भावा का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहता हूँ जो कई दफा किया जाता है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बाजार सब्जी लेने जाता हूँ दूसरी चीजें लेने जाता हूँ और रेडियो से जो भाव प्रसारित किये जाते हैं उनको भी सुनता हूँ । जो भाव बाजार के होते हैं और जो रेडियो से भाव प्रसारित किये जाते हैं उन दोनों भावों में हमीन सामान का अन्तर होता है । एक बार मैंने एक दुकानदार को कहा कि भाई रेडियो पर तो झालू का भाव यह प्रसारित किया गया है और तुम इस भाव पर दे रहे हो तो उसने उत्तर दिया कि रेडियो से जा कर खरीद लो इस भाव पर देने के लिए झालू हमारे पास नहीं है । आप आज की महुगाई को देखिये, आज जिन दिक्कतों का सामना किया जाता है उनको देखिये । मैं कहूँगा कि इस महुगाई को देखते हुए तीन सौ रुपये की भाव को कम प्राय माना जाय जो कम से कम हर मजदूर को होना चाहिये । इसलिए जरूरी है कि रोज-र-रोज बढ़ती जा रही महुगाई का सामना किया जा सके और आदमी में जो सामान खरीदने की ताकत कम हो गई है उस ताकत को बनाये रखा जा सके ।

मजदूर भी कारखाने में अपना खून पसीना एक करके काम करते हैं । चाहे सरकारी कारखाना हो या गैर-सरकारी कारखाना । उस कारखाने के निर्माण में मजदूर का खून पसीना एक होता है तब जा कर उत्पादन होता है । जब कभी पूछा जाता है कि फला सरकारी कारखाने में किसनी पूँजी लगी है तो कहा जाता है कि बीस लाख की लगी है, जब कभी पूछा जाता है कि इस गैर सरकारी कारखाने में कसा उद्योग-

पति ने कितनी पूँजी लगाई है तो कहा जाता है कि बालीस लाख, या पचास लाख की लगाई है। उस में मजदूर जो बून पसीना एक करता है उसको नाम ही नहीं होता है, उसके बून पसीने की पूँजी को पूँजी ही नहीं माना जाता है। मैं कहूँगा कि दो प्रकार की पूँजी आपको माननी चाहिये, एक वैसे की पूँजी और एक पसीने की पूँजी। जितना लाभ वैसे की पूँजी लगाने वाला लेता है उतना ही लाभ पसीना जो मजदूर लगाता है उसको भी मिलना चाहिये। उसे भी वैसा ही लाभ मिलना चाहिये। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि पसीने की पूँजी को भी उसे बेयर के रूप में मानना चाहिये और जिस प्रकार से साधारण श्रम्य र मनाफा दिया जाता है उसी प्रकार से मजदूर को भी मनाफा मिलना चाहिये और इस प्रकार आपको कदम बढ़ाना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योगों के अन्दर मनाफे में मजदूरों को भी साझीदार और भागीदार आपको बनाना चाहिये। फिर चाहे ये गैर-सरकारी कारखाने हों या सरकारी कारखाने हों ?

छटनी का प्रश्न भी हमारे सामने आता है। चाहे कपड़ा उद्योग हो, सरकारी दफ्तर हो, सरकारी उद्योग हो, सभी जगह आज छटनी का बोलबाला चल रहा है, इस छटनी को तुल्य रोका जाये। मुझे एक पूँजी को देख कर बड़ी हैरानी हुई है। हमारे उप प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से एक महकमा बोला गया है जिस का काम यह है कि वह इस बात की जांच करे कि कर्मचारी कितना काम करते हैं, कसक कितनी देर काम करते हैं, कितना समय पेशाब करने में लगाते हैं, जब कर्मचारी पेशाब करने जाते हैं तो वित्त मंत्रालय के महकमे के लोग बड़ी लजा बैठता है यह देखने के लिए कि इस में कितना समय पेशाब करने में लगाया, कितना समय

टट्टी करने में लगाया, कितनी देर तक यह अन्दर बैठा रहा, कितनी देर इसने चाय पीने में लगाई, खाने में कितना समय लगाया, बीड़ी पीने में कितना समय लगाया और वह सारी रिपोर्ट वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा हर मंजूर-मंजूरियों की ली जाती है। उस में यह बताया जाता है कि कितनी काम घोंरी कर्मचारी करते हैं। यह जो महकमा बोला गया है इस पर बालीस लाख रुपये महीने का खर्च किया जाता है। यह इसलिए किया जाता है ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की छटनी की जा सके, काम करने वाले लोगों की संख्या को कम किया जा सके, तनखाहे जो उनको देनी पड़ती है वे न देनी पड़े, उनको बचाया जा सके। यह जो महकमा आपने खोल रखा है इसको आपको समाप्त करना चाहिये और अगर आपको इस काम को करना ही है तो आप यह भी कहें कि यह देखा जाए कि मंत्री महोदय कितनी देर अन्दर बैठे रहे हैं, इन्होंने कितनी देर चाय पीने में लगाई है, कितनी देर घर में बाते करने में लगाई है। आप सब का हिसाब लगायें, एक तरफ का ही हिसाब न लगायें।

पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उन्होंने क्या अपराध किया है कि उनको स्थायी नहीं किया जाता जाता है। यही एक महकमा है जिस में काम करने वाले ये लोग बहुत भ्रष्ट से स्थायी नहीं किये गये हैं। यही अपराध लोग हैं जिन को कई वर्षों से स्थायी नहीं किया गया है। किसी मंत्रालय को आपने देखा तो कि जिस में घस्ती नव्हे प्रतिभात कर्मचारी स्थायी न किये गये हों तो आप इस मंत्रालय को देखने। इस मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों ने कौन सा अपराध किया है जो इनको वर्षों से स्थायी नहीं किया जा रहा है। क्या इन लोगों ने यह अपराध किया है कि जो बाहर से उधक कर लोग स्वदेश आते हैं उनको फिर से बसाते से ये लोग हेनत करते हैं, परिश्रम करते हैं। हजारी की तादाद में लोग हैं इस

[श्री हुकुम चन्द कडवाय]

कहते हैं जो जरूरी है। यह धारणा विकलांग या मंजूर की ओर से कि पचास प्रतिशत लोगों को स्थायी किया जाएगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को धारणा स्थायी किया है। मेरा खयाल है पञ्जीय अधिकतम लोग स्थायी किये जा रहे हैं और वे भी बड़ी कठिनाई के साथ किये जा रहे हैं।

एक बात की ओर मैं धायक विशेष ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जो दूसरे मंत्रालय हैं उन में भी इस मंत्रालय में जो भी चीजों के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके बैठनों में अन्तर है। यहाँ पर जो भी श्रमिकों के कर्मचारियों को 75 रुपये दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दूसरे मंत्रालयों में भी इतनी तनकाह उनको दी जाती है? अगर उन से इनको कम दी जाती है तो वह बेवफा क्यों किया जाता है। इन दोनों के बैठनों में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। इस को धायक पूरा करना चाहिये। हमकी में सरकार में माग करता हूँ।

हमारे यहाँ एक मंत्री थे डा० दास। जब वह चुनाव में हार गए, तो उनके लिए दण्डकारण्य में एक पोस्ट बनाई गई और एक महकमा खोला गया, जिस पर प्रति-वर्ष डेढ़ लाख रुपये खर्च किया जा रहा है। आखिर वह वहाँ पर क्या काम करते हैं? चूंकि वह कांग्रेस में सम्मिलित हैं इसलिये चुनाव से हारने पर उन को कहीं फिट करने के लिए डेढ़ लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन पोस्ट को खत्म कर दिया जाय।

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : वह महकमा पहले से था।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कडवाय : मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री की कार देखी है, लेकिन डा० दास की कार के सामने वह कार कुछ भी नहीं है। हम बेकार हैं और वह कार में चल रहे हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कडवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने हमारे सदस्यों को बीस मिनट दिये हैं। मैं तो केवल दस मिनट ही बोला हूँ। अगर आप यही चाहते हैं, तो मैं नहीं बोलता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. Your Party has got 12 minutes. I am going to give you two minutes more. Otherwise, it is very difficult for me to accommodate all the Members who want to speak. The subject is very important and everybody is concerned about it. If you don't stick to time-limit, it will be very difficult for me to accommodate others. For instance, if I call Dr. Melkote and give him 10 minutes, he will protest; if I call Shri George Fernandes and give him 10 minutes, he will protest.

Shri S. Kandaswami (Mettur): The time has already been extended; it is not 3½ hours now. You should calculate the time of the various parties according to the extended time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He is making a good contribution. But I am really sorry; I cannot help it.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कडवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सब सदस्यों को एक निगाह से देखिए। आप एक सदस्य को बीस मिनट देते हैं और दूसरे को केवल दस मिनट देते हैं। इस तरह काम नहीं चलेगा।

Dr. Melkote: (Hyderabad) May I make a submission? May I request you to extend the time so that the Minister may reply tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already extended it by one hour. We are continuing the discussion on these Demands till 6 O'clock. Previously the total time allotted was only 3½ hours.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : दण्डकारण्य और माया कैम्प में जो बिलबरी रिटायर्ड आर्मीर एके हुए हैं। वे सैन्यी अफसर बहुत तानाशाह हैं। अफसर में उन के अपने की बातें कहने हैं, तो उस के लिए समय नहीं है। उन के खिलाफ सबन आर्डि के बहुत से कार्य हैं। उन्होंने अपनी छानाभाही के द्वारा मजदूरों, कर्मचारियों में अत्यंत और बुरा कैला रखा है। उन की इच्छा के बिना कारण पूरे दण्डकारण्य के अफसर का तनावला कर बिना जाता है, जिस पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में जांच करे। जांच के द्वारा हम अफसरों के विरुद्ध बहुत सी बाने मामले ला सकती हैं।

इन में से एक अफसर है श्री गव, जो दण्डकारण्य में काम कर रहे हैं। इन की भावी नहीं हुई है, लेकिन वह अपनी मारी इच्छा कैम्प में बैठ कर पूरी करते हैं। यह बहुत सज्जा की बात है। इन्होंने कितनी ही सिवली के कर्मीय को कर्मीयत किय है। मंत्री महोदय को इस नए ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should not take the names of individuals

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : मैं श्रम मंत्री के यह जाचना चाहता हू कि क्या वह श्रम मंत्रालय की ओर से ऐसा कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं, जिस के अन्तर्गत मजदूर-ओर में ठीक ठेक से बर्ताव कराए जा सके और वह बता सकें कि कौन सी धुनियन के पीछे कितने मजदूर हैं। सरकार में चुनाव नहीं कराना चाहती है, इसका एक कारण है। सरकार चाहती है कि मजदूर ओर में अच्छे की मनोमनानी बनी रहे, क्योंकि वह संस्था काबिल द्वारा चलाई जाती है।

मैं बसक वापस लाना चाहता हू कि पुनर्स्था की कारखानों के आगियों के साथ

साठ-गाठ है और उन का रबेया यह है कि वे आगियों के साथ साठ-गाठ किये बिना कोई काम नहीं करते हैं। जैसे मालिक दुगदुगी बंधाते हैं, वैसे मजदूर पावते हैं। उस हिसाब से इन लोगों का मारा काम चलता है।

मैं आप के सामने इनटक के लोगों का एक नमूना रखना चाहता हू। यहां पर इनटक के प्रखिल-भारतीय अध्यक्ष बैठे हुए हैं। वह कनन बोस कर चुन से। नामका से इनटक यूनिनन के जो प्रधान पदमा सिंह हैं, वह कितनी मजदूर को ठीकी काम दिखावेगे, जब कि वह उन के घर में कोई सबकी, अपनी बेटी या पत्नी, भेजे। मैं इस के एक नहीं अनेक उदाहरण दे सकता हू। (अपवाह) इस इस बारे में अवालत में कम चल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश की विधान मन्ना में उस व्यक्ति के बारे में सवाल पूछा गया है। मैं उस सबकी को जानता हू और उस में मिल कर आया हू। उस ने मारी बटना विस्तार में मुझे मनाई है।

Dr. Meekote: I would request him to make a specific charge so that it can be challenged

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : आज देश में ऐसे बहुत से उद्योग हैं, जिन के बारे में सरकार ने कोई कानून नहीं बनाया है। उदाहरण के लिए आज अगरेवती उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए कोई कानून या नियम नहीं है। सरकार उन के प्रति बड़ा उद्देश्य और उदासीनता की भावना दिखा रही है।

बिलाई और आपाज के रैबी इलेक्ट्रिकल के कारखाने के मजदूरों की समस्या पिछले कई दिनों से चली आ रही है। उन की बागों के बारे में सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि वह इन लोगों की बाजिब मर्गों को पूरा करें।

[बी हुकम बन्द कछवाय]

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो भी व्यवस्था घपनाये और मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में जो भी कानून तैयार करे, उस के लिए वह मजदूरों की सब-यूनियनों और मजदूर क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले सब लोगों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करे और उन की राय के अनुसार कार्यवाही करे ।

Ministry for its consideration are many. I would like to make out a number of them but the time at my disposal is so short that I would like to limit myself to only three or four aspects of the question and leave it to others to tackle other problems. Before I do so, may I request the Deputy-Speaker to give me the latitude of time to elucidate properly what I have in mind.

Dr. Melkote (Hyderabad) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands of the Labour Ministry and while doing so, I would like to mention that the Minister and the Deputy Minister both are experienced men in this field, they have held the portfolio of labour before, and, therefore, we expect a good deal from them, a forward move to benefit the labour, during these next five years

I congratulate them for accepting the suggestion that I made during the earlier session in November last wherein I stated that a Presidential Commission should be appointed to go into the question of all aspects of labour I am glad to say that the Labour Ministry has accepted it and a National Commission has now been appointed This is a very important Commission that has been appointed On behalf of the working class, may I appeal to everybody both this side and that side of the House, all those who are interested in the working class movement to take this opportunity to study the questionnaire that the Commission have put forward and to submit proper reports and replies so that the Commission may evaluate and recommend the benefit of what we have been asking for all these years. This is the time when we should consider all aspects of the labour question and submit our reports in a very cogent and logical manner.

The number of items that one would like to speak on before the Labour

The first and the foremost thing is that last time again, in the previous year, I made out a point that the labour officers in the public sector undertakings should be officers with proper training and status They had a status of Class II Gazetted rank. We said that they should be class I Officers Now their status has been raised to Class I I ask Is that all what we wanted? Now these officers will get more emoluments and, possibly, they may even work better. But that is not all that what we wanted out of them In the Labour Minister's Report which has been placed before us, no mention has been made as to the work that has been allotted to these officers Is it that they ought to get only a proper status, more emoluments and to carry on as they have been doing all these years or is it that we expected something more from them? I mentioned some of these last year also I have been saying for the past 8 or 10 years that a labour officer is in the same position as a doctor in the jail The Jail Superintendent may do anything with the prisoner, but once the doctor certifies that the prisoner is ill, he cannot do anything further; he has got to give him leave, take him away from the work and do several other things The Doctor's decision is supreme and is respected This is the same aspect of the question that a labour officer has to perform in an industry, and if he has got to do that, he should be independent of the management, of the industries. There should be a separate cell created in the Labour Ministry where every one, management as well as the labour,

could go and bring to the notice of the Government their grievances or suggestions. Government should pay heed to those things. The Government should take the advice of the labour officer and see that the management and the labour, both implement his decision. If that is not done, what is the good of a labour officer being appointed to look after the interests of the workers, if he is under the behest of the Management? It would not serve the purpose in any manner whatsoever.

Today the economy of the country is in a very bad state of affairs due to various reasons. The two aggressions by Pakistan and China and again the shortage of foodstuffs and raw materials have affected the industries and, therefore, unemployment is raising its ugly head. In these circumstances, if we have to tide over the crisis, the maximum production has got to come from every sector, both from the agricultural as well as from the industrial sector.

A good deal has been said about what is being done to ameliorate the conditions of agriculturists and workers. May I here point out as to what has not been done so far as industrial workers are concerned. This is a very important and crucial point. Many people here have been talking of various things. We have been talking of the D.A. Commission's report recently submitted by Justice Gajendragadkar. But we are not happy about it. In the case of the lowest paid workers at least there should have been cent per cent neutralisation. But that has not been done. I do not know why it has not been done. If this principle, which has been accepted by the Government is not accepted by the Government now, what would happen in the private sector? They will copy the same thing and will pay lower D.A. to the lowest paid workers. I would, therefore, request the Government to be a model employer and see that all the prece-

dents that were previously accepted with regard to granting of dearness allowance are adhered to. After all how much do we get from this dearness allowance? Whenever there is a rise of 5 or 10 points in the prices of certain commodities we get for a period of some months an increased amount, an increase of Rs. 5 or 10 or 15 or 20 in dearness allowance. Are we satisfied with it? Are we not the same type of workers as there are in other parts of the world? Or are we inferior to them in any way? I have had occasions to travel widely three or four times, both European countries as well as South East Asia, Australia and other places, and may I say that for handling the same type of machinery that we use here today, the minimum wage in England is Rs 1,000, in Germany it is Rs 1500 per month, in Switzerland, Sweden and Australia also it is about the same. When an Indian goes there to work with the same machine and produces the same amount of production per capita, these are the wages that he also gets there. There, the workers as well as the management feel that an Indian worker is intelligent and is capable of understanding the work that he undertakes and can deliver the goods. But the moment he comes down to India, the production goes down. It is said that the Indian labour is costly. What are the wages that an Indian worker gets? He gets today about Rs 150 on an average. Why is it so? It is said that it is because the production is not high. During the time of Pakistani aggression, every Indian worker particularly in the defence undertakings worked for 14 days in a fortnight and on one day when he was not allowed to work was allowed to take off, the management said that the machine needed oiling and greasing. So, the loss in production is not due to human failure. He has to get more incentives to produce more and more. What are the incentives given to him at present? Are they sufficient? A German worker or an English worker or a Swiss worker, who produces with the same machine the same amount which an

[Mr. Malkote]

Indian worker is capable of producing, gets a lot of incentives. The same amount of incentives should be given to Indian workers also, but it is not given. You want to mop up all the money that the workers earn and divert it elsewhere. What you are paying him today is quite insufficient. Whose fault is this? Is it the fault of the working class? I would not want any dearness allowance at all if I can get at least Rs 750 to which I am entitled in the place of Rs 150 that I am now getting. In that case, we can even give up all dearness allowance altogether for some time.

I would appeal to the working class in general that production is the mainstay for the country the world over and, therefore, we have got to work, whether it is public sector or private sector and produce more in national interest. The management should see that the working class produces more and should give the necessary incentives for that. Today what is happening is that with the little we are getting we are not producing sufficiently. That is why, the Indian labour is costly. The Indian worker can deliver the goods and that is the impression the world over. We have shown that we are capable of producing. In spite of that, wages do not go up. The private industry knocks out all the profits and the Government mops up all the earnings that is due to us, and that is why, the whole trouble. Unless and until something is done, unless and until we get the wages that we deserve, how can we have the pleasure to work? This is the crux of the problem. Today the agricultural sector is being promised almost every type of incentives. The industrial sector has to prove its mettle and stand by the country. All these upheavals, gheraos and other things, are there due to political and economic reasons. Some Member said that gherao is a satyagraha. There cannot be a bigger joke than this. I wish some members from the Opposition come over to my State and

allow themselves to be gheraoed and then they will understand what a gherao is. They know what it means, they know it in their heart of hearts, but this is the type of talk they indulge in.

In one breath, they say that the use of computers and other machines in the Life Insurance Corporation should be condemned. Here, I entirely agree with them. In a country where manpower is abundant, if any type of computer is introduced, it will lessen the chances of employment. But why do they not apply the same rule in the case of textile industry? We are fighting for Khadi, in order to give villagers sufficient employment. They, the opposition, do not want the introduction of computers, but they want the textile industry to thrive at the cost of Khadi. Are they serious about it when they speak of unemployment? Can Khadi and textile industry go together? It is with the same idea, with the idea of giving sufficient employment that we have been talking of Khadi, but they do not want it. They want to smother it and want to encourage the textile industry. But at the same time they want the computers to go. So, this anomaly in their thinking exists. We have been saying that more and more khadi should come in the field so that workers in the village may get sufficient employment and we also feel that the computers should not be introduced for the simple reason that it will lessen the chances of employment. One has to have some kind of a normal balanced thinking with regard to such matters.

I would therefore appeal to the Minister that he should look into the question of pay structure of the working class everywhere and see to it that the working class gets the benefits they deserve. The labour officer in the industrial sector is an important man, the cogwheel, in the

whole machinery and, therefore, he should be under the direction of the Labour Minister and not under the management. The management should be asked to implement his advice in regard to whatever is defective and if the management does not work properly and take that amount of production from the working class that is due, the management should be dismissed, whether it is a public sector or private sector undertaking. Otherwise, the country will suffer. This is a very important question, Sir, which, I thought, I should place before the House for its serious consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will try to conclude.

Dr. Melkote: There are various other points that I have to make. But I have never exceeded my time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are still a couple of minutes more.

Dr. Melkote: Now I come to the question of unemployment. A very serious problem arose in the Defence undertakings recently. There were cooks and water carriers, they had put in a service of 20 or 30 years, they are permanent employees, but suddenly one day, they, the defence Ministry said that their services were not required and they removed them immediately. I have been fighting this case with the Labour Ministry for the last 8 or 9 years, i.e., about granting trade union rights and recognition of their unions, but they have not been given these rights. In the government sector under Defence, these people had done their very best at the time of the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions. A promise was made by the Prime Minister and others at that time that those in the Defence, who served the country, would not be thrown out. But 6,000 people have been retrenched. What is to be done about this? I would plead with the hon. Minister to look into this question. Many of these people who have been retrenched have been promised alternative

jobs. But I am pained to say that these retrenched people have not been given alternative jobs till now, although jobs have been available in plenty in the public sector.

Then, there is the question of the wage freeze. Many people have spoken about it. But I personally feel that it is not a question of the wage freeze which is so important but first and foremost the workers should get what wages they deserve, the workers have never asked for any dearness allowance, whenever question of dearness allowance question has come, the workers have pointed out that the first and foremost thing was that they should get the living wages which they deserve, they are competing with other countries to give us the production and we can take that production from them. But this can happen when we give them the proper wages.

Then again the workers have demanded that the prices should be frozen first before any talks of wage freeze. The question of a wage freeze that people in power have been talking of would have no meaning to a worker, if the prices are not frozen but wage freeze is implemented, then let my hon friends opposite understand that it is not only they who would be aggrieved, but we shall also join together against the Government to fight out on this point. Let them, the Government, understand this very clearly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri George Fernandes. He is entitled to 9 minutes. But I shall give him a few more minutes if he wants.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस (बम्बई-दक्षिण)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में बढ़ती हुई बेकारी और कई राजकीय कारणों से हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर आज बहुत लाचार और कमजोर बना हुआ है। फिर भी अपने खगलन की शक्ति के द्वारा कभी कभी यह लाचार और कमजोर मजदूर भी न्याय हासिल करते

[श्री आनंद करनेगीज]

श्री कामधारी पाता है। लेकिन हमारे इस मजदूर की साक्षरी और कमजोरी से भी ज्यादा साक्षरी और कमजोरी हमारे मजदूर खाते के मंत्री की है। वे जानता है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मजदूर मंत्री हाथी साहब बहुत शरीफ भावमी हैं, ईमानदार भावमी हैं और स्वाभिमानी भावमी हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने स्वाभिमानी और अपनी ईमानदारी—इन तमाम चीजों के बारे में रोज रात को सोने से पहले उन को ज़रूर विचार करना पड़ता होगा, क्योंकि मजदूर मंत्री और उन के मंत्रालय की इज्जत अगर किसी और से गिराने में आती है, तो वह उसी सरकार की ओर से, जिसके वे मंत्री हैं। आप एक-एक मंत्रालय की बात को ले लीजिये—हमारे वित्त मंत्री, जो उपप्रधान मंत्री भी कहलाते हैं—आप पिछले 20 वर्ष के इतिहास को लेकर देख लीजिये, कौन से मजदूर विषयक कायदे की इज्जत हमारे उपप्रधान मंत्री ने की है। नैनीताल में विपक्षीय सम्मेलन में मान-वैतन सम्बन्धी एक प्रस्ताव पास हुआ—उस समय वित्त मंत्री मोगरजी देसाई थे—वे बोले कि प्रस्ताव तो पास हुआ है, लेकिन औरों के लिये हैं, मेरे लिये नहीं है। खुद उन्होंने उस पर धमक करने से इन्कार कर दिया और विपक्षीय सम्मेलन के उस निर्णय को, जिसने सरकार खुद शामिल थी, मालिक शामिल थे, मजदूर शामिल था, बहुत सोच-विचार के बाद वह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ, कचरे की टोकरी में बाँध दिया और इस तरह से सारे मजदूर मंत्रालय की बेइज्जती करने में आई।

अभी गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन की रपट आई है, उस रिपोर्ट पर क्या क्या मजाक हुआ है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कोई भी इज्जतदार भावमी इस सरकार का कमीशन बनकर बैठने की क्यों हिम्मत करता है। श्री गजेन्द्रगढ़कर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश थे, उन्होंने काफी सोच-विचार के बाद अपनी

रपट दी, अब वह मंत्रालय बैठकर उस-उस विचार कर रहा है और उस को धमक में लाने में हर तरह की दिककत बढ़ी कर रहा है और मजदूर मंत्री भी से इन तमाम चीजों पर कोई पूछ-ताछ नहीं होती है और मैं उस को इस में कोई इज्जत भी बायनी। क्योंकि मैं ने अभी तक नहीं सुना है कि इन साखों मजदूरों के मामले में, जिनने केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी ही नहीं, बल्कि राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, जिनके बारे में गजेन्द्र गढ़कर कमीशन ने फैसला दिया है, चाहे वह अच्छा हो या बुरा हो, उस फैसले से इन का भी कोई सम्बन्ध है, क्या मजदूर मंत्री का इस के बारे में कोई वक्तव्य आया, कौन उन को वक्तव्य देने देता है, कौन उन के राइट को पूछता है?

डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को लीजिये, उस में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की कितनी इज्जत होती है, उसका एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। इन के लेबर आफिसर्स हर जगह होते हैं—मैं आपको इलाहाबाद का उदाहरण देता हूँ—इन के लेबर आफिसर ने इन के मंत्रालय का एक रपट भेजी, उस रपट को पोस्ट आफिस के डिब्बे में से उठाकर कमांडिंग आफिसर ने फाड़ डाला और कहा कि तुम हमारे यूनिट के मामले में इस को नहीं भेज सकते हो और इनको उस आफिसर का बहा से तबादला करना पड़ा, इलाहाबाद से उठाकर दिल्ली लाना पड़ा, लेकिन उन के ऊपर हुए अन्याय को, इन की मिनिस्ट्री के साथ हुई बेइज्जती को ये मंत्री बचाने का काम नहीं कर सके।

पब्लिक सैक्टर को लीजिये—क्या इन पब्लिक सैक्टर के बारे में कोई नीति है? इन पब्लिक सैक्टर में सरकार के किसी भी कानून या कायदे पर धमक कराने की जिम्मेदारी किम मंत्रालय की है? एम० सी०डी०सी० में इनका बड़ा मामला चला, किन्तु दिनों तक बड़ा हुकूमत चली, उस को किस तरह से बचाने की चालें चली गईं,

वहाँ पर दूकानें बंदी किये हुए कर उस मजदूर के बारे में बोलते हैं, कभी मूढ़ बंदी बोलते हैं, कभी मीटल बंदी बोलते हैं, क्या कभी केबर बंदी ने भी कुछ कहा, इस सरकार की किसी मामले में कोई नीति हो हो बोलें, यहाँ बिदेसी मामला हो या कोई भी मामला हो, यदि सब से ज्यादा नीतिहीन यह सरकार किसी मामले में है तो यह मजदूर नीति के मामले में है, इन की कोई मजदूर नीति नहीं है।

पायलट्स की हड़ताल हुई, उसको गैरकानूनी घोषित कर दिया गया, चार दिन में ही प्रधान मंत्री से ले कर यह छोटे-मोटे जितने बूट-पुट मंत्री हैं, सब उसका समाप्त कराने में लग गये और फिर उस गैरकानूनी हड़ताल को मुस्ती के साथ हटाने में सफल हुए। उस के बाद बम्बई गोदी के पायलट्स की हड़ताल हुई, अभी भी बत्तासी लोगो की हड़ताल है, उस को भी गैरकानूनी कहा और फिर उस को भी बँटाया। नैकिन एन० सी० डी० सी० की हड़ताल, चूँकि उस में गरीब मजदूर हैं, ज्यादातर पिछड़े हुए समाज के लोग हैं और ऐसा गन्दा काम करते हैं जो सब से खतरनाक और मेहनत का काम है, वे खान के अन्दर जाते हैं, उन के बारे में आज तक नहीं पूछा, उन की हड़ताल को बँटाने के लिये, उन की हड़ताल को खत्म करने के लिए कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया, उन को जेल भेजा जायगा, उन के लिये कानून पर अमल किया जायगा, मूढ़ मंत्री उसके फँसने को बैठेंगे—बताइये कहा है नीति ?

यह हालत हर चीज के बारे में है। इनकी नीति का एक सब से बड़ा पहलू रहा है—कोड आफ डिमिनिश—लेकिन कौन उसको अमल में लाया ? कौन सी राज्य सरकार उस कोड आफ डिमिनिश को अमल में लाई, राज्य सरकारों की बात को छोड़ दीजिये—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोड आफ डिमिनिश को किसना माना है, किसी भी मिनिस्टर ने माना है ?

कहाँ है कोड आफ डिमिनिश की इज्जत। इन की पूरी नीति की यह सब से बड़ी बुनियाद है—यै बंदी महीदब से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप इस को अमल में लाने का काम नहीं कर सकते, तो इस को तोड़ डालो—कोड आफ डिमिनिश नहीं रहेगा तो मजदूर को जो सहारा मिलेगा उसको पकड़ कर बैठ जायगा। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें उस को नहीं मानें, तो उस से सारे मजदूर आन्दोलन को नुकसान पहुँचता है, हम मजदूर आन्दोलन की नीति को किसी ठोस नीति पर कायम नहीं कर पाते हैं। आज से हर चीज के बारे में नीतिहीन दिखाई पड़ते हैं।

15 hrs.

बालन्दी प्रारब्धेशन की बात को लीजिये। बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें इस के बारे में कही गईं, इस को अमल में लाने के लिये अनेको पुस्तकें निकाली गईं, लेकिन कहा है बालन्दी प्रारब्धेशन ? पिछले साल की जो रपट मैंने पढ़ी है उस से मालूम होता है कि 15 फीसदी मजदूर-मालिकों के सम्बन्धों के मामले में बालन्दी प्रारब्धेशन से हल करने का काम हुआ है। जब चाइना का आक्रमण हुआ उस समय 50 फीसदी काम हुआ, लेकिन जब सकटकालीन स्थिति खरम हो जाती है तो मालिक जल्म की नीति पर चलते हैं और फिर सरकार उस में हस्तक्षेप करने में कामयाब नहीं हो पाती है। अब बालन्दी प्रारब्धेशन का एक मुद्दा सा रह गया है और उसका ही यह नतीजा है कि से हड़तालें और अग्नय पैदा हो रहे हैं। अगर मालिक और मजदूर ईमानदारी से आपस में बात करने के बाद किसी मामले पर एक राय से अपना फैसला नहीं कर सकते हो तो फिर प्रारब्धेशन को बहा क्यो नहीं माना जाता, सरकार इस के लिये दबाव क्यो नहीं डालती है। अखिर यह प्राती है कि जब सरकार खुद उस नीति को न माने तो दूसरों पर उस को किस हिम्मत से लागू करने का काम करे।

[श्री बाजं करनेगडीज]

कृष्ण उन्हें पूछा जाता है कि नीति के मामलों में पूछा जाता है कि जो नीति खुद अपने लिये नहीं अपनाते हो वह हमारे ऊपर कैसे लागू होने लगेगी ? इसका कोई जवाब उनके पास नहीं है और उस वक्त उनके मुँह पर ताला लग जाता है । जहाँ कंसिलिएशन और आरबिट्रेशन को अच्छे ढंग से चलाने का काम होना चाहिए वहाँ मिनिस्ट्री में नीतियाँ बनायीं जाती हैं । हमारा मजदूर आन्दोलन कुछ इतना सब गया है कि हम उस चीज को पसन्द करते हैं और हमें इसमें मजा आता है कि दो साल आन्दोलन चलाओ कि वेज बोर्ड मिलना चाहिए, फिर दो साल आन्दोलन चलाओ कि उस वेज बोर्ड में हमारे प्रमुख प्रमुख आदमी रहने चाहिए । दो साल आन्दोलन इसलिए चलाओ कि उनकी इंडरिस रिपोर्ट मिलनी चाहिए और फिर दो साल आन्दोलन चलाओ कि उसकी जल्दी रपट मिले और दो साल आन्दोलन हमें न चलाओ कि वह रपट हमल में लाई जाय। इस तरह से 10 साल आन्दोलन करने पर 8 रुपये मिल जाते हैं । टैक्सटाईल का उदाहरण ले लीजिये, सोमेट का उदाहरण ले लीजिये या बकिंग जर्नलिस्ट्स वेज बोर्ड का एकांड ले लीजिये, कहा है यह फैसला ? कहा है सोमेट का ? किन्तु जस्टी में यह वेज बोर्ड का काम चल रहा है ? मुझ का यहाँ पर कहना है कि हम अपने बोध को नहीं दूर करना चाहते हैं । मजदूर आन्दोलन में भी एक दोष है कि क्वैटिफ बायनेमिंग पर जोर न देने हुए वेज बोर्ड मनीनरी पर जोर देने का काम किया, मरकरी मनीनरी के ऊपर जोर देने का काम किया । आसानी खोजने का काम किया । मजदूरों को शक्ति बना कर उस शक्ति के द्वारा उनको न्याय दिलाने का जो रास्ता है उस रास्ते को छोड़ कर यह गलत रास्ता, पगडंडी या रास्ता पकड़ने का प्रयत्न किया । उसी का यह निष्कर्ष है कि आप हमारे आन्दोलन को तो भाँझिर कुकुराव हुआ ही लेकिन यह सरकार की जो वेज बोर्ड

वाली नीति है उसके लिये मुझे दो महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं कि ऐसे ही उद्योग वर्गों के ऊपर वेज बोर्ड करावाइये जिनका कि जिक्र श्री कल्याण ने किया, जैसे धनरवती वालों का वेज बोर्ड, लेकिन यह सिर्फ धनरवती वालों की ही बात नहीं है, बीडी क्षेत्र के मजदूर ने या ऐसे वर्गों के मजदूर हैं जिन्हें कि सगठित करना बहुत मुश्किल होता है ऐसे अनधोर्गनाइज्ड वर्ग हैं जहाँ कि मजदूर सगठित नहीं हो पाते हैं उनके लिये वेज बोर्ड मांगा जाय । कल यहाँ पर चेतितर मजदूरों का जिक्र करने में आ गया । ऐसे लोगों के लिये वेज बोर्ड बनाइये जिनका कि सगठित होना बड़ा मुश्किल है । बाकी मेरा तो कहना यही है कि क्वैटिफ बायनेमिंग कीजिये यह वेज बोर्ड के झगड़ में मजदूरों को मत फसाइये । अगर वेज बोर्ड की मांग हो तो वेज बोर्ड का जो फैसला हो उसके ऊपर आप बैठा रहें मत अपनाइये जैसा कि आप ने अपनाया हुआ है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके साथ मजदूरों के जो दूसरे मसले हैं यह गजेटेड कर के मामले से लेकर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कौस्ट प्रोफ़ लिविंग इंडेक्स के रूप में यह एक बहुत प्रबल सवाल है । यह कौस्ट प्रोफ़ लिविंग इंडेक्स कैसे बनाया जाता है । यह हम आज तक नहीं जानते हैं । एक अच्छे ढंग से उसको बनाने के काम में आप न मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को विश्वास में लेने का काम अभी तक नहीं किया । शायद हम सब को भी विश्वास ले लेने का काम नहीं किया । तीन, चार साल पहले का एक किस्सा मैं आप को याद कराऊँ । आपको ज़रूर याद होगा कि बम्बई शहर में हमारे दोस्त श्री मधु निमये ने उस बम्बई आन्दोलन छोड़ा प्रमत्त सन् 1963 को जब सारे बम्बई को बन्द करना पड़ा । यह किस बात को लेकर हुआ ? जो जीवित निर्बलक बनाने में जोरी होती है जिसमें सरकार और नागरिक इन दोनों के अतिरिक्त शामिल हैं यह जोरी पकड़ने के वाली । 0 दिव

के लिये बन्दई में हड़ताल हो गई। 1 दिन के लिये बन्दई बन्द हो गया। लकड़वाला कमेटी जनी खोली पकड़ने में धा गई मगर पूरी चोरी पकड़ने में नहीं आई क्योंकि न तो मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को, जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को कोई सम्बन्ध लाने के लिये छोड़ दिया न कमेटी में उन सिफारिशों के ऊपर अपनी ज़रूरतों को फिर पेश करने का मौका दिया। आज मेरी सरकार से यह बहुत ही बड़ी भाग है कि जीवन निर्देशक के बारे में सरकार को तत्काल मोबना चाहिये और यह किस ढंग से बनाया जायगा और मजदूरों का उसमें किसी तर्ग के से नुकसान न हो जाय इसके बारे में ठोस कदम हमारे मंत्रालय को उठाना चाहिये क्योंकि यही एक रास्ता है जिनमें कि यह महंगाई भत्ते को लेकर या किमी कमीशन को लेकर जाहमारी लड़ाई और हड़तालें होती है उनको रोकने में कामयाबी मिल सकती है।

यह बातम वाले मामले में मुझे कहना है कि मैंने मंत्रालय की गन्त पड़ी लेकिन मुझ को कही यह देखने के लिये नहीं मिला कि इन जीवन कानून के अंदर किन्ने मालिकों का अभी तक हमारी सरकार ने प्रादालन में खींचा है? क्या मंत्रालय वा यह कहना है कि बातम देने के बारे में या न देने के बारे में कोई शिर्षक उनके पाम नहीं आई और अगर शिकायत आई हो तो उस शिकायत के बारे में क्या एक्शन उन्होंने लिया है? किन्नी वह मालिक को छूट देने? लेकिन फिर वही अडचन आ जानी है कि हम मालिकों के बारे में जिक्र करे या न करे उनको अदालत में भेजे या न भेजे, उनको जुर्माना किया या नहीं यह प्रश्न मंत्रालय से करना है? यह फंडलाइजर्स कास्पेडेशन सरकारी क्षेत्र में है और भी दूसरे सरकारी क्षेत्र के ध्वे हैं लेकिन वहां पर मजदूरों को खुद लड़ाई करके बोस हासिल करना पड़ा है। सरकार खुद की हड़दली में

बोस देने से इकार ऊछी है। मजदूरों को अदालत तक भेजती है और इस वजह से वह निजी क्षेत्र के मालिकों के ऊपर इसके लिये दबाव डालने का साहस यह मंत्रालय नहीं कर पाता है। यह तमाम चीजें जो लड़ाई की और परेशानी की चीजें बन कर पैठी हैं हम तो यही चाहिये कि उनके ऊपर हमारी सरकार एक ठोस नीति अंपनाने का काम करे। लेकिन जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा थाखिर को मजदूरों और मालिकों के बीच में शगडा चलता रहता है। मवाल यह है कि इन शगडों को हम कैसे मिटाये और सरकार के पाम उसको मिटाने के लिये कौन सा यत्न है यह एक बुनियादी प्रश्न है। मुझ को मंत्री महोदय से पूछना है कि कौन सी आप की मशीनरी है कौन सा आप के पाम ऐसा यत्न है जिससे निजी क्षेत्र अथवा मरकागी क्षेत्र में लेबर आफिसरों के काम को पूरा त करने पर उस मसले को कंसिलिएट करवा ले? जो अफसर आप बैठते हैं उनकी ट्रेनिंग का उनकी शिक्षा के लिये आप के पास क्या मशीनरी है? एक स्कूल बनाया था लाखों रुपये खर्च कएके। दिल्ली शहर में वह स्कूल बना लेकिन कहना चाहिये कि दरअसल वह स्कूल बन्द पड़ा है या जिस मकसद से वह बनाया गया था उस दृष्टि से उस स्कूल का काम अभी तक नहीं चल पा रहा है। स्कूल जैसा मैं ने कहा लाख रुपया डाल कर बना दिया। खर्च की वहां पर यह हालत है कि एक-एक ट्रेनी के ऊपर कोई 3000 रुपया माहवार खर्च किया जाता है। लेकिन जो चीज उससे निकलनी चाहिए जो चीज उससे मिलनी चाहिये वह काम बिलकुल नहीं हो पाता है। मजदूर और मालिकों के बीच होने वाले शगडों को मिटाने के लिये जो लायक अफसर हमें मिलने चाहिए वह अफसर अब तक हमें नहीं मिल पाये हैं। मुझे आज सरकार से इन तमाम नीतियों को सुधारने के बारे में अर्ज करना है लेकिन यह अर्ज करते हुए उनकी जो आमतौर पर मजदूरों के बारे में दखने की नीति है उस नीति के सम्बन्ध में भी वह कुछ गम्भीरता से सोचें यह भी मुझे कहना है।

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

एक, दो आखिरी बात और मुझे कहनी हैं। हिन्दुस्तान इंटरनेशनल लेबर ऑर्गनाइजेशन का फाउंडर मेम्बर है। आज करीबन 50 साल से हम आई० एल० ओ० के मेम्बर हैं। आई० एल० ओ० ने अब तक शायद 130 कन्वेंशंस पास किये हैं जिनमें से हमारी सरकार ने सिर्फ 30 कन्वेंशंस उनमें से मंजूर कर लिये और मंजूर किये हुए कन्वेंशंस में एक को हटा दिया तो 29 रहे लेकिन यह 29 जो कन्वेंशंस हैं उनमें से भी 15 कन्वेंशंस जब ध्वजे इस देश के मानिक थे तब मंजूर करने में आये हैं और आजादी के बाद सिर्फ 14 कन्वेंशंस हम सरकार ने मान लिये हैं और सब में महत्व के जो दो कन्वेंशंस हैं कन्वेंशन 87 और कन्वेंशन 98, राइट ऑफ असोसियेशन और राइट ऑफ कनैक्टिव वागोनिंग जब तक यह सरकार उनको नहीं मानती है तब तक कुछ नहीं बनता है। आप उस आई० एल० ओ० के फाउंडर मेम्बर हैं परमानेंट मेम्बर की हैमियन से उसमें आप बैठते हैं उसमें कास्टोडियन से लिखी हुई यह बात है कि जो भी कन्वेंशन वहाँ पर कांग्रेस में पास हो जायगा वह पास होने के एक साल के अन्दर उसको उस मुल्क की पार्लियामेंट के सामने रखना चाहिए। उस का वह प्रस्ताव कभी हमारी पार्लियामेंट के सामने आया मैंने ऐसा नहीं सुना। मैं तो कई बारों का पार्लियामेंट का रेकार्ड उठा कर देख रहा हूँ लेकिन मुझे वह दिखाई नहीं पड़ा है और आई० एल० ओ० के फाउंडर मेम्बर होकर उसके कास्टोडियन को भी आप नाइ रहे हैं। उसको अमल में लाने का काम नहीं होता। कन्वेंशन को न माने लेकिन उसे पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करने का काम भी नहीं हो रहा है। उसमें यह पता चलता है कि आखिर को मजदूरों के बारे में क्या नीति को अपनाने का काम इन लोगों ने चलाया? मैंने कहा कि मैं सिर्फ दो आखिरी बातें कहने वाला था। एक बात उसमें से कहूँ।

अब हमारे मुल्क के मजदूर संगठनों के बारे में इस वक्त चार मान्यता प्राप्त केन्द्रीय संगठन हैं। कांग्रेस का इंटेल ए० आई० टी० यू० सी०, यू० टी० यू० सी० है और हिन्दू मजदूर सभा है और इसके अलावा दो, तीन और केन्द्रीय मजदूर संगठन हैं जैसे हिन्दू मजदूर पंचायत, भारतीय मजदूर मंच, काफी असें से यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें मान्यता प्रदान की जाय। सरकार ने नियम बनाया कि एक लाख की मेम्बरी हो, एक से ज्यादा प्रान्तों में हो और एक से ज्यादा ध्ये में हो तो उसे मान्यता मिल जानी चाहिये। अब हिन्दू मजदूर पंचायत के हम वक्त 4 लाख मेम्बर हैं अखिल भारतीय मेम्बर हैं, हर मूवे में है, हर एक ध्ये में है लेकिन उसे मान्यता नहीं मिल रही है जबकि यू० टी० यू० सी० में 8000 मेम्बर होने से मान्यता दे दी है। लेकिन हिन्दू मजदूर पंचायत की अर्जी रां वैरिफाई करने का काम भी अभी तक सरकार ने पूरा नहीं किया। वही चार लोगों से जाकर पूछा कि पार्टी यह नये लोग आ रहे हैं, क्या करें? यह गवर्नियर क्लब बना रहे हैं। हम चार ता है ही कोई नया और क्यों आये? नये लोगों के लिये दरवाजे बन्द हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यहाँ पर हम बात को बिलकुल साफ कहे कि जो नियम है केन्द्रीय संगठनों के बारे में, जो नियम आप ने खुद बनाया, आपके त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन ने बनाया है उस नियम को तत्काल अमल में लाइये। जो मान्यता प्राप्त करने लायक संगठन है उनको मान्यता देने का काम सरकार तत्काल कर और इस रीति से एक नई नीति बना कर इस काम को वह आगे बढ़ाये।

इस मांग के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री स्वतंत्र सिंह कोठारी (मन्दसौर)
जितनी ज्यादा यूनियन होगी, उतनी ही ज्यादा वे लड़ेंगी। इसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य को क्या कहना है?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra):

While my senior and respected colleague, Hathiji, will meet the number of points raised by the hon. members here, I will seek your indulgence and the permission of this House to share some of my thoughts with you for a few minutes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री मिश्र जी तो अच्छी हिन्दी जानते हैं । एक मंत्री तो कम से कम हिन्दी बोले, दूसरे मंत्री चाहें तो अंग्रेजी बोल लें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him have his own choice.

Shri L. N. Mishra: As you are aware, the nation and the Government, as also the Congress Party, have one clearcut objective before us, that is, the establishment of a socialist society in this country. The Labour Ministry especially is working in that direction. We want to achieve a socialist society not only in a progressive and orderly manner, but as quickly as possible. We are not in a position therefore to ignore the interest of the working class. As a matter of fact, we stand for protecting the interests of the working class, to champion the cause of the working class. Therefore, Mr. Fernandes should have no doubt about our objective or purpose. As a matter of fact, the record of this ministry of the last 20 years will show that we have tried to bring out a number of progressive legislations to serve the cause of the working class.

But unfortunately the working class is passing through difficult times. Their standard of living is coming down. Their wages are failing to keep pace with the rise in prices. It seems that the economic situation that has overtaken us today will not permit us even to ensure minimum wages to the working class for some-

time. We are placed in a very difficult situation.

In this background, the argument is raised that there should be some kind of wage freeze, because an increase in wages, according to them, will lead to inflationary tendencies, more of purchasing power in the hands of the working class. This is a strange argument.

I am not one of those who accept this argument. I am opposed to this idea of wage freeze as all the hon. members of the House who have participated in the debate are. There cannot be a wage freeze before a price freeze, before a profit freeze. You allow prices and profits to climb as high as possible and you want a wage freeze. It is impossible in a country and society which has decided to establish a socialist society. Therefore, there should not be any doubt about it. We do not want to have a wage freeze. The working class leaders and leaders of the trade union movement should have no doubts that this Government will in any way be a party to the idea of a wage freeze without achieving a price freeze and profit freeze first.

Why is the standard of living coming down? Why are we opposed to this idea of wage freeze? It is based on our experience. As I said there can be no wage freeze before you control prices. Our experience is that we have not been able to control the prices so far. Our administrative machinery, I confess, has failed to control the prices. Only 3½ years ago, in May, 1964, if you take 1950 as the base year, the wholesale price index was about 127; today it is 212. In 14 years from 1950 to 1964 there was a rise by 27 points, but in 3½ years from 1964 to 1967 this has risen by 85 points that is, when the rise was two points per year on an average before, today it is 28 points per year. In view of this situation, how can we have a wage freeze, before we

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

achieve price control and profit control.

We are one of those who believe that this cannot be achieved unless the Government has got an effective voice in the credit and investment policy of the banks. Therefore, my party has decided that we will have social control of the banks and unless there is social control of the banks, unless the Government has got effective control on the credit and investment policy of the banks, we will not be able to hold price line.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Absolute nonsense.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Therefore, in the interests of the economy, we need control over banks, especially in view of the fact that, as you know, the characteristic feature of the banking institutions in this country is that most of the banks are controlled by a few financial houses. This is the worst part of the situation. Therefore, we stand for social control of banks. What is needed at the moment is not this wage freeze; what is needed is to implement the decision and the declaration of the Congress Party, to have social control of banks.

Mr. Fernandes talked about collective bargaining power. Is it for the Government to provide them that power? Want of collective power in the hands of workers is our difficulty also we are faced with this difficulty, that we cannot protect the interests of the working class because the working class lacks this important tool in their hands. If they have effective collective bargaining power in their hands, their cause will not suffer. The working class have been suffering because they lack this. We want them to be strengthened, we want the trade union movement of this country to be strengthened and united. Mr. Fernandes was talking of a fifth or sixth trade union organisation. If they want, let them have,

but they must realise that they need a united trade union movement in this country.

What is the real difficulty of the Government? Their main difficulty is that there is a divided trade union movement, trade union rivalry. This situation does not help us to achieve our objective. Therefore, I will plead with the leaders of the working class, of the trade union movement, to sit together and stop this rivalry.

It is correct that they have got more of political bias and this is natural especially in view of the fact that the trade union organisations in this country have not grown out of industrial revolution as in other advanced countries in India, it has given more out of the political movement. Therefore, it is natural to have some political bias.

But things have to change now, the trade union leaders have to take into account the changing situation in the country. As democrats as Congressmen and people who believe in socialism and democracy, we want it to be strengthened. Experience of other countries and the lesson of history shows that wherever the trade union movement has been strengthened, democracy has survived many attacks, and wherever the trade union movement has failed, democracy has also failed. Therefore, in the interests of democracy we want this to grow. So long as we are in power in this country, we would like to help the working class to organise themselves.

What is their difficulty? They have no trained cadre of workers at the moment. They have to have training institutes, and the Government will come forward to help them in having a number of training institutes. They should have a research cell of people knowing their problems.

What is our experience today? We have appointed a number of wage

boards I will not hesitate to say that the case of the working class has gone by default in many cases. They have not been able to put their case in the right manner. The management is much better organised and they have been able to put their case much better than the working class. Therefore they must have a research cell. Government will help them to develop this wing in their organisation to fight the present situation and meet their counterpart the management. Unless they do so, it is not fair to depend upon the government alone for solution of the many problems that they have. Experience of the other countries shows that both government and political parties depend and upon the trade union movement to a considerable extent. Every political party tries to have proper relations with the trade unions. The Labour Party in Britain cannot do without having proper relations with the trade union organisation in that country. In America also there are to central organisations of labourers and they have got tremendous effect and they can influence the policy of the Government. Here the trade union movement has failed to do so.

With growing industrialisation of the country the number of the working class will grow manifold. Today there are four million workers and if we take into consideration their families the number will come to two crores. After some time when the number of workers will rise to ten million workers as organised labour, their total strength will be ten crores, if we include their families. They will have an effective voice in the politics of the country if they get themselves properly organised. It is also in the interest of the government because we believe in the achievement of a socialist society in the country. We do not want to be subjected to this kind of criticism coming from that class of people who are not friendly towards our policy of Socialism. Therefore, they should stand by us and help us by having a healthy trade union movement in this country.

Shri S Kunda (Balasore) May I ask the Minister to reply to the specific points? He is making a speech, there are different places for making speeches. But points have been raised and he should reply to those points. Instead he is talking about the form of the trade union and socialism and all that. They are good things. But let him first reply to the specific points. We have been fed up with such sort of polymys. Then, Mr Hathu also will reply.

Mr Deputy Speaker He is stating the background of the labour policy in broad terms.

Shri S Kunda The country needs action—it is not interested in background historical or cultural.

Shri Filoo Mody So far, we have had thirteen speeches from the minister giving background. There is so much background that there is no place left for any foreground.

Shri L N Mishra I will finish with one point. Yesterday and today also, they said that the public sector was the sick child of our industry. There is a strong lobby against the public sector both inside and outside the House. But I shall deal only with the industrial relations in the public sector. The arguments that had been advanced yesterday against the public sector were the public sector undertakings are wasteful, their profitability is low, they are badly managed, the investment in them is out of proportion to their requirements, they constitute monopolies in another form, they are poor examples of industrial relations.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) Hear hear.

Shri L N Mishra This is what you have said—not I. (Interruptions) There could be nothing further from truth than these arguments. These are not based on facts. Having gone through the teething troubles in the initial stages the public sector has

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

come of age in the matter of industrial relations and the implementation of various laws and the adoption of a large number of progressive labour practices I can illustrate my point with one example. The mandays lost in 1964 as a result of industrial disputes in manufacturing type of public sector enterprises were 253 lakhs. In 1965 it was only 45,000—a reduction of 82 per cent. In the same year, in 1965, the number of mandays lost in private sector was 5765 lakhs.

This becomes more significant when we take into account the number of workers employed in the public sector which is 92 lakhs compared to only 52 lakhs in the private sector. Then again, there are a number of committees, the committee on public accounts, on public undertakings and also the estimates committee—they go into all aspects of the public sector. But the private sector is not open to any such public probe or public criticism. Recently, we have had special evaluation studies made in certain public sector undertakings. 20 such studies made so far show that the implementation of labour legislation in these undertakings is satisfactory and they have adopted many progressive labour practices. In the matter of welfare facilities for their employees—statutory as well as voluntary—they are head and shoulders above the private sector and of late the public sector managements by and large, have been striving to achieve a congenial atmosphere in the field of labour-management relations.

Lastly, Sir, we are committed to the expansion of the public sector. We are determined to have public sector to break the private monopolies in this country. Philosophically and ideologically, we are committed to this idea. We might have had initial difficulties but we will not stop the expansion of the public sector. We are also determined to make them model employers. I would not like to take more the time of the House. Those

who had criticised the public sector should also take into account the atmosphere prevailing in the country and the demand of the nation.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma (Khammam) Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani referred in her speech to the participation of labour in the management. Will the hon. Minister reply to that point, at least in so far as it relates to the public sector undertakings?

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai) Shri Hathi will reply to that.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI in the Chair]

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur). Invariably, every speaker who preceded me has made a reference to gherao. The DMK's policy has been made amply clear. Our labour Minister who happens to be the law minister also has said in no uncertain terms that these gheraos have no place in modern society, that these are very primitive tactics which could not be tolerated in a decent, modern society. It is time that this infection spreading like wild fire is stopped. I do not think the labour legislation in this country can be given effect to without a proper atmosphere. When I say so, I am fully aware of the fact that the labour unrest which provokes these evils are due to Government's apathy and its incapacity to implement the labour laws. The hon. Minister was very eloquent about progressive legislation, socialist ideologies and all that. If socialism means the protection of the toiling millions against the vested interests, the greatest enemy of socialism is Congress itself. By aligning themselves with big business and by abject dependence on the moneyed people for their electioneering, they have forfeited their moral right, they have no stamina to stand up to their own legislation when it comes to adjudication or mediation in the labour disputes on whenever the management does not observe the laws. It also hap-

pens that they are not in a position to give effect to their own legislation, they do not want to bring them to book nor have they will and power to take up the management in their hands

Unless they do this, the labour trouble in this country will not end. They set a bad example by their own mismanagement of the public sector undertakings. Nobody here could dub me as being against the public sector. If there is any State in India which goes in very honesty and seriously for them it is our Government in Madras. But at the same time, we cannot shut our eyes to the shortcomings of the public sector. That is rather damaging and demoralising. Here I would like to quote one small news item which appeared in the Hindu of Madras, dated 17th July, under the title "Disregard of labour laws in Government firms." I am quoting that paragraph in full. It reads:

A majority of the public sector undertakings have been found guilty of disregarding labour laws supposed to be in force in industrial and commercial concerns to safeguard the workers' interests. A study group which conducted a survey of 14 public sector undertakings have cited among the reasons for this malaise, lack of managerial talents and strained relations between top management personnel and the State Government officials."

This is a very serious matter. I think the Government should pay some attention to this point. Unless they set right the industries in their own home they have no moral right to expect that the private sector managements should be run on healthy lines. I feel very strongly on this point. By mismanagement of their affairs, they have set a bad example, not only that. They are bringing down the very ideology into disrepute.

Now, I am very happy that the Minister has clarified the position

about wage freeze. But I do not understand why this irresponsible talk is going on at the Cabinet level. It appeared in the papers that the Government is seriously seized of this problem. There is already enough labour trouble in this country and so let them not add to the trouble that is already there, by resorting to loose talk. That is my only plea. If they want to have a wage freeze, it must be preceded by a price freeze on essential commodities. We cannot just imagine how the Government, in its responsibility, can talk of wage freeze disregarding the labour feelings outside.

I come to another point in this connection. It is with regard to the disparity in pay scales between the Central Government and the State Government employees. It is high time that the Government did something about this. I very strongly feel that when you are talking of integration, one nation, and all that, you are discriminating between the employees of a similar cadre. The employees of the Central Government in Madras go to the same shop where the State Government employees also go to make purchase for their day-to-day needs. It would be absurd to discriminate between the two whatever the Government may say or think. I think something must be done and the Labour Minister should take the initiative in this regard to see that the employees of the Central Government as well as the State Governments are put on a par. At least this wide gulf that exists in certain sectors should be bridged to some extent.

I would like to make a few observations with regard to rehabilitation. I find not many speakers interested in this topic, but coming from Tamilnad, we are much agitated over the incoming people from Ceylon. I find that a huge amount totalling to the tune of Rs 477.44 crores has been spent for the rehabilitation of the refugees, of which the grants alone

[Shri S Kandappan]

total to about Rs 213.56 crores, particularly for the East Pakistan and West Pakistan refugees I should think that this grant is a little on the high side if the Government had taken proper care and had a proper planning, I think it should have better spent this amount on rehabilitation, instead of giving ad hoc grants. Comparable to this, so far, the amount spent on the evacuees from Mozambique, Ceylon and Burma, comes to Rs 239 crores of which a considerable portion has spent on the resettlement of 2,300 families from Mozambique in Gujarat and a little amount on the Burmese repatriates. The total number of Burmese repatriates who have left Burma so far for India is about 1,55,158, of which Madras alone has got an influx of 82,442 people. There is a little discrepancy in this figure because I find from the papers that the Chief Minister of Madras has given out a figure which is a little higher than this; it is 82,755. I find from the report of the Central Government itself that they have so far rehabilitated 45,000 people only. It is one-third of the total that have so far come to India. I do not know what happened to the other two-thirds. Madras alone has got about 82,000 odd. It is criminal negligence on the part of the Central Government that they have not taken any step to see that the repatriates from Burma are properly rehabilitated.

Yesterday, in the Legislative Assembly of Tamilnad, in answer to a question, our Chief Minister has made a very pointed remark to this particular issue. I am quoting from the 'Statesman' dated today. It says under the heading, "Central fund urged for Burma refugees", as follows:

"The Chief Minister, Mr Annadurai, today called for a fund from the Centre for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees from Burma. Mr Annadurai said the Centre should give the matter its urgent attention. He said the State Government have already urged

the Centre to compensate the evacuees from Burma."

In spite of repeated calls, requests, from the State, the Central Government is not at all moving in this particular direction. Particularly I regret that the Central Government has not taken any initiative to sound the Burmese Government with regard to the suggestion made by our Chief Minister sometime ago that in lieu of the cash compensation agreed to by the Burmese Govt we can get rice. I do not know whether this matter has ever been taken up with the Burmese Government. No indication to that effect has come from the Central Government. So, I want to urge on the Central Government the need to pay attention to this matter. After all, the people who have been living there were having a better standard of life than they are having here in India today. Many refugees whom we have come across on the platforms in Madras city, cringing and crawling, and begging, tell us tales of woe and sorrow, and they feel very much for the life that they had been leading in Burma. It is really pitiful, and most of them are people engaged in trade. In this connection, I would like to make one suggestion. The Government of India has got an Industrial Corporation—the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation—which was formed in 1959, to find employment for the evacuees from East Pakistan at that time. I think the functioning of this Corporation can be widened and if they could put in more funds in it and start some industries there in Tamilnad, it would be very much helpful for these repatriated people from Burma. Anyway, something must be done immediately and without delay. Otherwise, it would become more difficult, since they are already stranded. I hope the Government would look into this matter and that the Minister, Mr Nathi, while replying will say something as to what step they are actually taking with regard to this matter.

Rehab:

Another vital thing is about the Tamilians from Ceylon. This is a very serious matter. In this case, there is a difference between the immigrants from other places and the people who would be coming from Ceylon. I say this because in other places, it is due to the circumstances beyond our control. For example, in Burma, it is the nationalisation policy of the Government there that has led to the evacuation of a large number of people from there, and our hostilities with Pakistan led to the evacuation of quite a number of people from that side. But in this case, it is not the people who volunteered or pressurised to leave Ceylon, but it is the Government, on its own responsibility, entered into some agreement with Ceylon, to placate the Government there. We do not know for what reasons, probably the reasons are best known to themselves. They have entered into some agreement and they have promised that they are prepared to take 5,25,000 Tamilians from there. This is a very serious matter. Tamilians in Ceylon were not at all consulted, the people were not parties to this agreement. Nor have they consulted the Tamilians here in India. But you, at the Government level, had some talks with Ceylon and have come to some agreement, entered into some agreement. You are taking an onerous responsibility of giving a living to these 5 lakhs odd people there. They are well occupied and earning their livelihood by the sweat of their brow. If they are brought here, scattered all over India in small pockets and given doles, that would be the blackest day in the history of Tamilians. Those who are coming should be enabled to earn their living as soon as they arrive in the mainland in an honourable and self-respecting way. I feel the Government of India is thinking on very dangerous lines, i.e. rehabilitating these people in various States in small pockets. I do not think it would help. In the past, when refugees from Pakistan were settled in some districts in Madras, they felt that they were uprooted and they

were not able to reconcile themselves to the surroundings. They found the social and cultural atmosphere quite different. So, without giving any notice, all the people settled in camps in Tamilnad left within a few weeks. I am afraid the same thing will happen if you try to settle the Tamilians in various pockets.

In this connection I have a few suggestions to make. Government is thinking of having rubber and tea plantations in Andamans. I would urge the minister to consider seriously going in for big schemes. I have been to those islands and I know there is a vast potential to be developed there. In fact a pilot project was taken up and it was found that we can raise tea plantations there on a commercial basis. In one place I found one old rubber plantation rotting without proper attention. So there is scope for rubber and tea plantations there. Also the soil in Nicobar islands is very fertile, I am told. Government should try a very big scheme. It would be better if the people from Ceylon are rightaway brought to the islands instead of to the mainland. Mostly they are working in plantations in Ceylon. Some project can be drawn up and taken in hand immediately, so that they can be brought and settled in the islands. They can be brought in a phased programme. After all, all the 5 lakhs are not going to come at a time.

That would be a wise thing to do than augmenting the already crowded population of Tamilnad. I would urge on the minister to give proper attention to this matter. If a study team is set up and if the rehabilitation Ministry can take up the matter seriously, they can do something. It would also indirectly help the islands. Now they are not self-sustaining. Even for day-to-day things they depend on the mainland. Unless you populate these islands and see that they are self-sustaining, it would be a drag on the economy of our country.

[Shri S Kandappan]

So, this would be the best solution if the Government can implement it

Shri P. K Ghosh (Ranchi) Sir, before I start my speech, I want to read out a few lines from the Ministry's report

'The country lost 105 million man-days in 1966 on account of strikes and lock-outs in industry as compared to 69 million man days in 1965

It is not that the workers have become untuly within so short a time. We have to think why the number of strikes and indiscipline in industries are growing. It is because of the deteriorating economic condition of the employees. Prices are going up day by day. But there is no intention on the part of the employer whether in public sector or in private sector to compensate the employees to the extent of the rise in prices. When the prices go up the atmosphere is better for the industries to make more profits. But they deprive the employees of their legitimate demand of wages. That is why there is dissatisfaction and employees are compelled to go on strike and resort to other measures to get their demands instead of collective bargaining.

The public sector undertakings are making a loss. But it is not due to labour. It is due to mismanagement and rampant corruption. I would request the Labour Ministry to take more powers, so that they can prevail upon the management to give the employees a proper wage in keeping with the rise in prices.

I am very glad that the Minister of State for Labour and Employment has announced that there will be no freeze in wages until there is a freeze in prices and profits. Let me tell him that it is impossible to have a price-freeze with the set of corrupt officials we have and also to have a

freeze in profits with greedy businessmen.

The employees have rejected the Gajendragadkar Commission's report on DA. Government should take note of this and take a reasonable decision in a short time. Some friends say, whenever there is rise in wages, there is inflation and rise in prices. It is wrong. Whenever we pay the employees by resorting to deficit financing, there is bound to be rise in prices. But if we find funds from other sources like checking evasion of taxes and pay the employees higher DA out of that there is no chance of prices going up.

During the last few months we have witnessed a large number of gheraos especially in West Bengal. This is an unconstitutional movement. If it is not nipped in the bud, it is not only going to strike at the very root of the trade union movement but also undermine democracy and democratic way of life. At the same time, we should see the circumstances in which gheraos take place and create a climate where there is no necessity for gheraos. If we study the reasons for gheraos, in many cases we find that the management has repeatedly ignored the demands of the employees and refused to implement the directives of the labour tribunals and the labour department. Therefore I suggest that the Labour Ministry should have more powers to see that their directives and the directives of labour tribunals are implemented by the management both in the public and private sector enterprises.

The public undertakings mostly defy the directives of the labour department.

As an example, I am citing the case of NCDC Ranchi. On 21-9-1963 the management signed a tripartite agreement and agreed to pay bonus from 1961-62. But they did not honour that agreement at all. The employees'

union took up the matter with the Department of Labour and Employment. The Department of Labour and Employment issued a directive that since an agreement had been reached they should pay the bonus. This was issued in their letter dated 13.2.1966. They directed that the bonus should be paid from 1961-62 onwards. But because it is a public undertaking the management did not care to pay any heed to this directive of the Department of Labour. Again, on 6.5.1967 the Secretary of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals went to Ranchi and again committed that bonus should be paid to the employees from the year 1962-63 onwards. The employees considering the bad financial position of the corporation decided to forgo the bonus for 1961-62. Even then the management is not paying this bonus. They say, we cannot pay any bonus you should accept an ex-gratia payment. In many cases still the NCDC management has failed to honour the commitments made by them in the past.

Previously they agreed to implement the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission. This was in the year 1961. But they have now backed out from that agreement. In the year 1961 the prices were much lower. At least from 1961 you will agree the prices have gone up by hundred per cent. If the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission is implemented the employees will get a small rise in their salaries. But even today after six years, they are not prepared to implement the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission.

As many of my hon. friends know, the employees of the headquarters of NCDC have gone on a pen-down strike from 14th June, 1967. They went on strike due to non-payment of drought relief loan. Drought relief loan has been paid by all public undertakings and government departments in that area. But the NCDC because they want to penalise the

employees' union, did not agree to pay this relief loan on the plea that it has no funds. I told the Acting Chairman and the Financial Controller that if they had any difficulties they should call the employees before them and tell them their difficulties and limitations and ask them to wait. I assured them that if they told the employees their difficulties the strike would be called off the next day. But the strike is still continuing, because the Financial Controller said that he was not going to talk to these people. This sort of bureaucratic attitude is not going to lead the country anywhere.

When the strike was going on when dissatisfaction and agitation was on in the head office they discharged five employees in the Gidi colliery. As a result of that strike started in the Gidi colliery and in some of the drilling camps. Employees of some other establishments of the NCDC have already given notice of strike or they have already observed token strike. Unless a settlement is brought about within a short time they will also go on strike. But I find there is no move on the part of the management to settle this matter. About a month has passed and the country is losing every day Rs. 2 lakhs. I approached the Ministry so many times. The Ministry is callous. They do not move in the matter. It is very unfortunate that the Minister is being guided by the officials and whatever reports they give the Minister accepts.

The reason why this particular employees' union is being sought to be crushed down by the management is that this particular union submitted a number of memoranda to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, to the Ministry of Home Affairs, to the Prime Minister, to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals and also to the CBI enumerating a large number of specific cases of corruption, misappropriation and negligence on the part of top officials. That is why they feel that if there is a settlement

[Shri P K Ghosh]

the eyes of the Government will fall on these corrupt officials and therefore they do not want to settle with these people and they want to crush them down. I may tell you, Sir, that some goondas were brought from some other collieries to Ranchi to murder the active members of this association. You may also know, Sir, that some lethal weapons were found in the cars of some of the top officials of the NCDC. I may tell you that the NCDC has paid Rs 10 500 for defending the case of the goondas. Therefore I feel very strongly that it is very necessary the Labour Minister should interfere in the matter and bring about an early settlement.

I have approached the Minister of Steel Mines and Metals so many times. I have tried to give him the correct picture. But it is unfortunate that this Minister is being guided by the officials who are themselves corrupt. They have also corrupted the officials in the Ministry who in turn advise the Minister. The Minister is guided by the advice of these officials. He has never even cared to go to Ranchi and find out the actual position there.

I would suggest that the Labour Minister should bring in a legislation before the House to see that no political party should interfere or take part in the activities or hold charge of any labour organisation. It is the political parties which sometimes instigate the labourers and induce them to go on strike on flimsy grounds. I am sure if the political parties lay off their hands from the labour organisations the number of strikes will go down and the country which is losing so much today due to strikes will not lose that much as it is losing today.

Another thing I would like to point out is that we should allow the labourers to organise themselves. Let them organise themselves. Whenever they are in the right we should sup-

port them, whenever we find that they are in the wrong we should not support them. Now the political parties, in their own interest, to gain cheap popularity, support the labourers even if they are in the wrong.

Shri Umanath. The Congress Party is also a political party.

Shri P K Ghosh. It will be applicable to all the parties.

16 hrs.

Recently, there was a strike in the office of the Accountant-General, Bihar, Ranchi. I know the officer who was involved in it. He is well known in Ranchi for his misbehaviour to the employees. Everyone knows it. What happened was that when somebody came to meet one of the employees there in the presence of that outsider he misbehaved with that employee. When an outsider comes and if you want to say something to an employee, you should call him separately and take him to task. But here in the presence of an outsider, this poor employee was insulted by this officer and, naturally, the employees got agitated and they insulted the officer. But later on, the employees said, "We are very sorry. We naturally got agitated and we beg your pardon for whatever we did." The officer also apologised to the employees. The matter was settled. Then the Accountant-General Bihar intervened in the matter. The settled matter was unsettled by him. He called the officer in his chamber and told him, "You should not allow these things to go on." He called the police and got a F.I.R. entered by the officer. He was not prepared to do so but he was forced to do so. He instituted a case and suspended 12 employees, unnecessarily, and later on he also suspended another employee and discharged the Assistant Secretary of the Union there. The Union was de-recognised, as a result of all these there was a strike for 10 or 12 days. There was no necessity of all this. I would

request the Finance Minister also to look into the matter

Shri Ha hi: I am glad he has saved the Labour Minister

Shri P. K. Ghosh: I would request him to see that the AG Bihar is transferred immediately

श्री मुन्सिब इस्माइल (बैरकपुर)
सभापति महोदय, समय बहुत कम है और समस्याएँ बहुत अधिक हैं। लेबर मन्त्रालय की बजट सम्बन्धी भाषा पर कुछ बोलने से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह मन्त्रालय एक अनाथ मन्त्रालय है। इस अनाथ मन्त्रालय के ऊपर मैं विशेष बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जर्मनें ऐसी शक्ति नहीं है कि यह कुछ कर सके। यह जो भावना अभी मैंने प्रकट की है यही भावना इस देश के करोड़ों मजदूरों की इस मन्त्रालय के बारे में है। पिछले बीस सालों में हमारा यह तजुर्बा रहा है।

जहाँ तक लेबर पालिसी का ताल्लुक है यह लेबर पालिसी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार तय करती है। आज अग्रे मजदूरों को यह समझाया जाय कि हमने लेबर पालिसी तय की है तो उसके लिए सब से पहले किम चीज के होने की जरूरत है? जब तक एक मेसनस बेज पालिसी नहीं रखी जाती कि हिन्दुस्तान में मजदूरों की कम से कम क्या तनख्वाह होगी तब तक यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि इस सरकार ने कोई लेबर पालिसी तय की है। यह दुःख का विषय है कि आजादी प्राप्ति के इन 20 सालों के अन्दर यह काम नहीं किया गया है। यह सब से बड़ी चीज है। इसके न रहते हुए किस तरीके से आप मजदूरों को अपनी लेबर पालिसी समझा सकेंगे?

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि इन बीस सालों का जो इस देश के मजदूरों का तजुर्बा रहा है वह यह है कि आज तक मजदूरों की जो मिनिमम तनखाहें हैं वह एक चीज नहीं है और मिनिमम उद्योगों में अलग अलग

हैं। उनमें एकस्यता नहीं है। इस बारे में ऐम्प्लायर्स को स्वाधीनता दी गई है। हमने इन चीजें उद्योगों में देखा है कि मजदूरों को कहा गया है कि तुम लड़ो और लड़ कर मालिकान को मजबूर करके जो चाहे वे लो। उसके लिए एजिटेशन करते हैं, फाइट करते हैं तब कहीं जाकर वह वेज बोर्ड बैठने की बात मानी जाती है। हालत यह हो ही है कि एक इंडस्ट्री में मजदूरों की जो तनख्वाह है दूसरी इंडस्ट्री में वह तनख्वाह उनको नहीं मिल रही है। एक प्राविम में जो तनख्वाह मजदूरों को मिल रही है दूसरे प्राविम में वह तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है। हालत यहाँ तक है कि बंगाल में टेम्सेटाइल इंडस्ट्री में जो वेजेज हैं बम्बई की टेम्सेटाइल इंडस्ट्री में मजदूरों की तनख्वाहें उससे ज्यादा हैं जब कि विल्ली में कुछ उससे कम हैं। इसी तरीके की हालत तमाम उद्योगों में है। ऐसी नाबराबरी के रहने हुए कैसे समझा जाय कि इस सरकार की कोई एह लेबर पालिसी है? बाय बागान में काम कर रहे मजदूरों में जब अपने वेतन के लिए लड़ाई की जब मालिकों को मजबूर किया उस वक्त सरकार ने वहाँ वेज बोर्ड बैठा दिया। वेज बोर्ड में जो फैसला किया। उस वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को अमल में लाने के लिए सरकार की ताकत और हिम्मत नहीं थी। उस के लिए लड़ना पड़ा, स्ट्राइक करनी पड़ी और मजबूर करना पड़ा। बंगाल में जूट हमारा सब से बड़ा फौरेन एक्सचेंज अर्नर है मगर वहाँ के जो जूट ऐम्प्लायर्स हैं वे क्या कर रहे हैं इस चीज का सरकार को पता नहीं है और वे बहुत फौरेन एक्सचेंज करने की बात ही सोचती है। वहाँ के ऐम्प्लायर्स को इन 20 सालों में इतनी ताकत दी गई है कि आज तक वहाँ पर करीब करीब 2 लाख 45 हजार के अन्दर करीब करीब आज 50 हजार आधमी ऐसे हैं जिनको टेम्पोरेरी बल्लो कहा जाता है। उनके कोई राइट्स नहीं हैं। राइट्स सिर्फ वही हैं कि बरतहा बरस काम करते रहें और काम करने

[श्री मुरमद इस्माइल]

के बाद जिस दिन भी एम्प्लायर्स की मर्जी हो उस दिन वह निकास दिये जाते हैं। उसके लिए बोर्ड बना, स्ट्राइक हुई। बोर्ड की सिफारिश भी हुई कि यह बदली टेम्पोररी लेबर परमानेंट की जाय क्योंकि यह 10-15 साल से काम करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन वह सिफारिश भी भ्रमल में नहीं आई। अब आप ही बताइये कि आज जूट व्यवसाय में लगे 2-3 लाख मजदूरों को केन्द्र की लेबर पालिसी किस तरीके से समझाई जाय? इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि केन्द्र की लेबर पालिसी में तमाम एम्प्लायर्स को इन 20 सालों में छुट दे दी गई है कि अगर मजदूर नडे तो मिले वरना न मडे तो चुप बैठो। यह पालिसी अबतक की गई है। इसलिए यह बेजज ठीक नहीं है और बेजज में डिफ्रेंस है, सब जगह भ्रमल भ्रमल है। बम्बई में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि फिटर को एक तनखाह मिलती है, दिल्ली में कुछ और ही मिलती है और बंगाल में दूसरी ही मिलती है। भ्रमल भ्रमल जगह एक ही यह कि लेबर को भ्रमल भ्रमल तनखाह मिलती है।

इजीनियरिंग उद्योग के लिए एक बेज बोर्ड बैठाया गया लेकिन वह बेज बोर्ड भी अपने आप से नहीं बैठाया गया है। ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार की पालिसी बेज बाट बैठाने की है इसलिए अपने आप बैठा दिया गया हो। उस के लिए हड़ताल करनी पड़ी उसके लिए लड़ाई करनी पड़ी, महीनों उनका लड़ना पड़ा, आखिर में स्ट्राइक भी करनी पड़ी तब जाकर इजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्री के लिए बेज बोर्ड बैठा। उसके बाद बेज बोर्ड की जो सिफारिशें हुई उनको भ्रमल में लाने का काम इंडस्ट्री पर ही छोड़ दिया गया कि जहां एम्प्लायर चाहें उसे इम्प्लीमेंट कर ले। उस पर भ्रमल कराने के लिए भी मजदूरों को लड़ाई करनी पड़ती है, डके खाकर नौकरियां कुछ की जाने के बाद उन्होंने उसे इम्प्लीमेंट कराया है। अभी भी प्राप्ते के करीब भ्रमल होना बाकी है। ऐसी हालत

में कैसे मजदूरवर्ग समझ सकता है कि इस सरकार की कोई लेबर पालिसी है? हालात यह है कि उसको अपने ऐंबार्ड्स को इम्प्लीमेंट करने की पुरसत नहीं है और मजदूरों को उस पर भ्रमल कराने के लिए नडाई लड़नी पड़ती है।

आज कोल माइंस में क्या हालत है, वहां पर भी बेज बोर्ड बैठा पाच वर्ष पहले। वहां भी लड़ाई करनी पड़ी तब जाकर यह बेज बोर्ड बैठा। पाच वर्ष के बाद फरवरी में उनकी सिफारिश निकली। उनको निकले अब घाठ महीने हो रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक उन पर कोई भ्रमल नहीं हुआ। फिर गोएलेरोडके मजदूरों ने कहा कि अगर उन पर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होगा तो हम लड़ाई करेंगे और स्ट्राइक करेंगे। आप कहते हैं कि यह मत करो, गैर कानूनी हो जायगा। आप इंटर्वेंशन करने की सोच रहे हैं। एम्प्लायर ने क्या फीला किया है कि जनवरी तक चुप रहिये, उसके बाद हम ठीक कर देंगे, और यह सरकार जो है वह एम्प्लायर के सामने मरेंडर कर देगी। लेकिन सही बात यह है कि कोनियरी के मजदूर लड़ कर इस चीज को लेंगे। यह साफ बात है और मैं अभी से आप को यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ वहां पर मालिकों का राज है। बीस वर्षों तक इन कांग्रेस की सरकार ने मालिकों के राज को बायम रखने के लिये लेबर और एम्प्लायर के बीच की इस पालिसी को रखा है। सब प्रान्तों में कांग्रेस सरकार मालिकों की सेवा करती आई है और आज भी उसी तरह से चल रही है।

सरकार की इस लेबर पालिसी को लोग कैसे समझ सकेंगे जब सब चीजों के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और सरकार कहती है कि वह उनको रोक नहीं सकती है। डिफरेंस भलाउस को इन्वीज्ड-प्राइस के साथ लिफ करने की नीति इस सरकार ने कहा अपनाई? अगर इसके लिये मैं श्री हाथी को गाली दू तो क्यों दूँ। मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट को बुरा भला क्यों कहूँ।

उन्होंने तो कुछ नहीं किया। उनका इसमें क्या कुनुर है? यह पूरी सरकार का कुनुर है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह नीति है।

कुछ देर पहले माननीय सदस्या कह रही थी कि हमारी लेबर पालिसी ठीक है। वह ऐडवाइज कर रही थी कि मजदूरों को मिला देने चाहिये, उनको समझाना चाहिये कि देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने से ही काम चल सकता है। प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ा। लेकिन उनको मिला क्या? अब मजदूरों को रोक पाना बहुत मुश्किल है।

श्रीमती कुबेता कुमालानी: आप मेरी बात समझे नहीं। मैंने कहा था कि लेबर का हक सुरक्षित रहना चाहिये।

श्री: मुहम्मद इस्माइल: सुरक्षित रखा है इन्हीं लिये तो ज़िन्दा हैं।

जहाँ तक लेबर पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, आप देखिये कि किम तरह से एम्प्लायर को छूट दी गई है। आप किसी इजीनियरिंग कारखाने को जा कर देख लीजिये। वहाँ पर कैंजुअल लेबर एक जनरल बात हो गई है। परमेन्ट स्थानों पर कैंजुअल लेबर रखी जा रही है। क्या सरकार इसको जानती नहीं है? वह सब कुछ जानती है और जान बूझ कर यह चीज की जा रही है क्योंकि सरकार की पालिसी नीतिबिहीन पालिसी है। लेबर के बारे में उसकी कोई नीति नहीं है। मानिको को छूट दी गई है कि वह कैंजुअल में लेबर को रखे। कैंजुअल को टेम्पोरेरी में बदला, टेम्पोरेरी को रिजर्व में बदला आज यह नियम एक प्रकार से लागू किया जा रहा है। देश भर में एम्प्लायर आज यही काम कर रहे हैं।

16.13 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

अब मैं बंगाल के रिस्पूजीज के बारे में दो बार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है कि हमारे देश का राजनीतिक तौर से बटवारा हुआ। लेकिन बटवारा होने के बाद हमारी सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी हो गई है कि जो लोग भी बंगाल में रिस्पूजीज

आये उनको रीहैबिलिटेड करने की जिम्मेदारी वह ले। रिस्पूजीज दो जगहों से आये। पंजाब में पश्चिम से रिस्पूजी आये और बंगाल में पूर्व से आये। हमारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब के मसले का तो बहुत हद तक समाधान कर दिया, लेकिन बंगाल का मसला वैसा का वैसा ही है। आज इन रिस्पूजीज का समस्या खतरनाक होता जा रहा है, जो कि लाखों की तादाद में हैं। यहाँ तक कि अभी हाल में जा लोग कैम्प में रहते थे और जिन्हें डोल मिलता था, उनका बिना खयाल किये हुए कैम्प को उठा दिया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वह रिस्पूजी जायेंगे कहाँ? उन्हें रखा कहाँ जायगा? अभी तक उनका कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है। वह मागे मागे फिर रहे हैं। आर. कैम्पो में जगह नहीं है और इमिग्रेंट्स आये हुए हैं वह रेलों की जगहों पर इधर उधर फिर रहे हैं। उन्हें रीहैबिलिटेड करने के लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

हमारी बंगाल की सरकार ने 1956 में स्क्वेटर्स कालोनी बनाई थी। उस वक्त जो आये हुए थे और जिन जिन की अभी तक छिन गई थी उनके लिये एक नई कालोनी बनाई थी। उस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार को मदद देने की जरूरत थी और वह मान भी गई थी। लेकिन आज तक उन्हें पैसा नहीं मिला है। उसको दिलान की कोई बात ही नहीं हो रही है। मामला वैसा ही पड़ा हुआ है। उन रिस्पूजीज में हमारी मा बहने हैं। जो नई काटेज इडस्ट्री बना कर उनमें उनको काम में रखा जा सकता था। अगर कैम्प कैम्प में उनके काम का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाता तो वह आसानी से बस सकती थी।

जहाँ तक एम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, जो इडस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें कहीं भी सरकार की तरफ से कोई चेष्टा नहीं है कि रिस्पूजी लडकों को वहाँ पर काम पर लगाया जाये। सरकार नोन भी देती है इडस्ट्रीज को नाफि वहाँ पर रिस्पूजी लडकों को लिया जाय।

[श्री म. ममद इस्-मद]

जेकिन बहा पर रिफ्यूजी लडको को लेने का कोई फास इन्तजाम नहीं है।

यहा पर बेराव की बात बहुत उठती है। अमरिअर आज बेराव क्यों होता है ? बेराव इसलिये होता है कि बीम बर्षों में मजदूरो के प्रति आपकी जो लेबर पालिसी है उसने असल में मजदूरो को बेराव सिखाया है। हम ने बेराव नहीं सिखाया है, आप की नीति से सिखाया है। आप ने मजदूरो को इकट्ठा किया है और कहा है 'क उनको जो लेना हो वह मालिको से लड कर ले'। आखर मजदूर भी क्या करे ? मजदूर स्ट्राइक करने का मोटिम लेता है, लडाई करता है और स्ट्राइक कर के बैठ जाता है। वह समझते है कि मालिक आखिर करेगे क्या। वह देगे नहीं तो जायेगे कहा।

जहा तक बोनस का सवाल है, मजदूरो ने लड लड कर बोनस हासिल किया था जो पहले पांच छ महीने का बोनस मिलता था वह भी कम कर दिया गया। इसी तरह से जहा तक कोलियरीज का सवाल है, वहा के मजदूरो में जो विद्रोह है, जो गुस्सा है अगर कोई कानून के जरिये में उनको रोकना चाहेगा तो वह नहीं रोक सकेगा। स्ट्राइक जरूर होगी। बूक यह उनके जिन्दा रहने का सवाल है इसलिये इसके भिवा और कुछ हो भी नहीं सकना।

उस तरफ के हमारे भाइया ने जो दो-चार बातें कही है उनको मैं बाद बिलाना चाहता हू कि पिछले बीस बर्षों में जो कांग्रेस सरकार की जो लेबर पालिसी रही, जिसको सिर्फ वही समझती थी और कोई नहीं, बीस बर्षों तक जो कुछ मजदूरो के साथ हुआ है, उसके बाद हम इसी नीती पर पहुंचे हैं कि यह सरकार मजदूरो के साथ की कोई बात नहीं करना चाहती है। अभी मैं मोदीनगर गया था। वहा रेंगे देखा। 75 से 80 फरसेन्ट आवामी टेम्पोरेरी हैं। पहले डेम्पोरेरी थे, फिर उसके बाद घाट महीने के लिये रहे,

उसके बाद छ महीने के लिये रहे और अब तीन तीन महीने के लिये रह गये हैं। इस तरह से करते करते उनको नौ दस बर्ष हो गये हैं लेकिन उनकी तरफ देखने वाला कोई नहीं है।

आज आइ० एन० टी० यू० सी० के जो भाई हैं उन्होंने कुछ बातें कही हैं। हम देख रहे हैं कि जो बेराव की नीति बनी है वह हम ने नहीं बनाई है। कांग्रेस जो कुछ कर रही है उससे यह बेराव की नीति बन रही है। आज लोग उस ओर जा रहे हैं। जब तक यह नीतिया चलती रहेगी तब तक वह लोग बेराव की नीति से निकल नहीं सकेगे। यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Tamaskar

Shri Umanath: There is a good news that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has fallen

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here we are concerned with Labour and Employment

Shri Umanath: I am not raising any question. It is a good news for us and a bad news for them. My point is this. The House would like to have a statement from the Government officially. I would like you to enquire from the Government whether they are making a statement today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is not the procedure. He may have heard some news about some State Government. Here, we are not concerned with it now. We are concerned only with Labour and Employment.

Shri S. Kandappan: You can ask the Government spokesmen to give us some information about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat.

We are concerned only with Labour and Employment now. We are not concerned now with State Governments.

Shri S. Kundu: May I say one thing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him resume his seat. Otherwise, his time will be reduced.

Shri S. Kohlu: The Madhya Pradesh Government is unemployed; the entire Madhya Pradesh Government is unemployed.

Shri Dwaipayan Sen (Katwa): Again, that kind of talk is going on

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request hon Members not to bring in extraneous matters into this discussion.

Now Shri Tamaskar.

श्री तामस्कर (बुर्ग) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बीलने वाले हैं इस वास्ते थोड़े से ही समय में मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा। जून तीस तारीख को मैं मिलाई गया था। वहाँ पर जो बेराव की स्थिति चल रही थी उसको मैंने देखा। बहुत से बेराव करने वाले वहाँ पर बाहर से पहुँचे थे। उन्होंने 20 तारीख को वहाँ पर दो बसे जला डाली। अब आप देखें कि एक बस की कीमत नब्बे हजार होती है। एक उन्होंने पिक अप जला डाली और एक जीप जला डाली।

एक माननीय सदस्य: मद्रास में जा कर देखो कितनी शोषण वहाँ जलाई गई है ?

श्री तामस्कर: मद्रास में क्या होता है इससे मुझे कोई मतलब नहीं है। मुझे तो अपने घर से मतलब है। हमारा घर ठीक रहे तो हमें करना क्या है।

देखना यह है कि सरकार की नीति सेबर यूनिवर्स के प्रति क्या है। अभी तक सरकार की नीति कंट्रोल यूनिवर्स बनाने की रही है। इससे बहुत ज्यादा गड़बड़ी हुई है। आप देखें कि यूनिवर्स आज किस तरह से काम कर रही हैं ? इंटक के जी जनरल सैक्टर हैं उनकी दो लाख की इनकोरेंट है। मैं जो बीजेपी इनकी तरफ आपकी देखना चाहिये। बीजेपी से उनके पास इतना पैसा प्राप्त है इसको आपकी देखना चाहिये।

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श्रीप जी यूनिवर्स को कंट्रोल करते हैं वह गलत बात है। जिस की मैजोरिटी हो उसको श्रीपकी यूनिवर्स की कंट्रोल करने देना चाहिये उसको अपनी यूनिवर्स बनाने की आपकी इजाजत देनी चाहिये। कंट्रोल यूनिवर्स बनाने का क्या मतलब है ? जिस तरह से कंट्रोल आज फैल हो रहे हैं हर क्षेत्र में उसी तरह से यह कंट्रोल सेबर के फील्ड में भी फैल हो रहा है और बुरी तरह फैल हो रहा है। इंटक के पास हथौड़ी रुपये जो बिस्किंग फंड के नाम से आप देते हैं उन के पास जमा पड़ा हुआ है। इसको मैं ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

As a responsible person I should not make an allegation unless I give something in writing earlier to the Speaker This is the rule

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कंट्रोल यूनिवर्स जितनी हैं उनको आप जाने दीजिये, उनको मरने दीजिये। नैट दैम डाई देयर थोन वैथ। आज जिस की मैजोरिटी है उनको आप यूनिवर्स बनाने दीजिये। लेकिन आज देखा जाता है कि जो मिनिस्टर लोग हैं वे भी इंटक के हाथों में खेलते हैं। मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि इंटक वाले भी यह जो बेराव चले हैं, यह जो बेराव की हवा चली है उसमें बह गए हैं और बहुत गड़बड़ी हो रही है, बहुत सी गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं। हमारे नन्दा जी इंटक से सम्बन्धित है। वह दो तीन दिन पहले यहाँ थे। लेकिन अब चले गये हैं, यहाँ बैठे हुए नहीं हैं। वह सरकार में हुआ करते थे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इंटक की गतिविधियों को भी देखें। मैं आपको अपने यहाँ की बात बताता हूँ। मेरे जो चुनाव में प्रतिद्वन्द्वी थे वह इंटक के प्रधान थे, इंटक से सम्बन्धित थे। वह था नहीं सके हैं। वह हार गए हैं। इसलिए वह खुद या दूसरी की ओर से सब शीट करवा रहे हैं। इंटक वाले और जो बेराव वाले यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं...

Dr. Maitreyee Basu: I take great objection to this. The man is not present here to protect himself. He is a defeated candidate. He is being maligned here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not attacking any person, but he is talking about gheraos.

Dr. Maitreyee Basu: He is attacking a particular individual who is not here to defend himself.

श्री तामस्कर : मैं यह धर्जें करना चाहता हूँ कि जितन भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट लोग थे वे सब मिल गए हैं और मिल कर उन्होंने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। वे चुनाव जीत ता सवे नहीं है लेकिन वे सब एक हो गए हैं। पहला काम उन्होंने यह किया है कि उन्होंने चार वीटिकल्स को जनाया। जनरल मैनेजर वहा के प्रगर भवन से काम नहीं लेते ना मैं समझता हूँ कि वहा पर शोषी चल जाती। कंट्रोल रूम पर उन्होंने कब्जा कर लिया चीजें उन्होंने तोड़ डाली, सामान तोड़ डाला। यह वहा हालत हो रही है। मैं कहूँगा कि जिम की मैजस्टी हो उसको आप यूनियन बनाने दो तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। यह जा कंट्रोल यूनियन बनाने का तरीका है यह एक प्राटिफिकल तरीका है।

एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। सरकार को यह काम भी करना चाहिये। आपकी तीन स्टोल फीकट्रिया है, भिलाई है, राउडकेला है, दुर्गापुर है। तीनों में जो लोकल कायदे हैं वे लागू होते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सैटर का जो कायदा है वह वहा पर लागू होना चाहिये। हमारे यहा भिलाई में जो कायदा लागू होता है वह सैटर का नहीं होता है।

श्री हाथी : उनका कायदा ही लागू होगा।

श्री तामस्कर : उनका ही होना है तो वहा मजिस्ट्रेट पर कार्य करना बन्द कीजिये।

श्री स० ना० सिन्ध : मध्य प्रदेश गवर्न-मेंट को कहिये।

श्री तामस्कर : अगर मेरी वहाँ बसती होती तो मैं गवर्नमेंट में वहाँ न बैठ जाता ? तब आपकी क्या जरूरत थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कायदा तीनों जगह एक सा लागू होना चाहिये और सैटर का होना चाहिये।

श्री हाथी : लगता नहीं है।

श्री तामस्कर : आपका सफट कम हुआ।

तीनों जगह तीन किस्म के कानून चल रहे हैं। राउडकेला में भलग है, भिलाई में भलग है और दुर्गापुर में भलग है। मैं जनता चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी स्थिति में सैटर कैसे उनको डायरेक्ट करेगा ? किस तरह वे एक सरीखा काम बहा चल सकता है ? कोई यूनिफार्मिटी तो रहेगी नहीं उन में। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सैटर इसके बारे में कोई एक्शन ले, कोई इन्फॉर्मेटिव ले तो शायद यह हो जाए।

श्री हाथी : नहीं हुआ है।

श्री तामस्कर : शायद हो जाए अगर आप इस में इटिरेस्ट लें।

तीन कड़ी यूनियन आज हमारे देश में हैं, एक इटक हैं, एक ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० हैं और एक प्रांर है। इटक वाले क्या कर रहे हैं। वे कीबिनेट्स में बैठ गए हैं। जो बाहर हैं व गडबडिया करते हैं। ये जो गडबडिया हैं ये दूर होनी चाहिये। इटक की स्थापना कैसे हुई और क्यों हुई ? इस निचे हुई, कि एक ही नीति चारों तरफ होनी चाहिये लेकिन के क्षेत्र में और काप्रेस के जो प्राइ-डियल्स हैं वे वहा चलने चाहिये। लेकिन अब क्या हो रहा है। इटक वालों का कहना है कि हम इटक को तो चलायेंगे लेकिन काप्रेस से हमारा बिश्वास नहीं है। उन्होंने गड-बडिया करनी शुरू कर दी हैं। इसको आप सम्भासिये वहाँ कह दीजिये कि हम से नहीं सम्मिलते हैं। इटक वाले भलग हो रहे हैं और उन्होंने स्वतन्त्र काप्रेस, जन कांसेस बना ली है, जन कांसेस में वे शामिल हो गए हैं। आप ये जो चीजें हैं इनको देखिये। आप

इसके के कच्चे में न जाइये उसके प्रभाव मे आप मत हो जाइये, बल्कि उसको आप डाइरेक्ट कीजिये, उसको आप गार्ड कीजिये ताकि वह आप पर हावी न हो। इसको आप रोकिये। इससे बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो रही है। डिसेम्बेल्ड लोग हमारे सामने बैठे हुए हैं, ये बहुत गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं बहुत बोलते हैं, बहुत तग करते हैं

श्री सुमान-श ठाकुर (सहरसा) :
आप इधर आ जाइये।

श्री तामस्कर आप को हमे देखना है कि आप क्या कमाल करते हैं। फिर आयेंगे। आप सब गड़बड़ हो गइयें करते हैं। इस गड़बड़ का आप बन्द करे।

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore) When I read this report which has been prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Employment I thought that the Ministry would take lessons from the present situation prevailing in the country and would give some hope as to how to meet the challenges we are facing from different directions. The country is passing through a deepening economic crisis there is recession production is falling, unemployment is increasing, in such a situation, what should be the policy of the labour department what would be the role of labour and Government? Some hope should have been given in this direction. But the report is full of all platitude and jargon. The Government say that their party is socialist, and believe in democratic socialism and all that

This might look nice on paper and speeches. But when you come to the brass-tasks and get into the business, the question before the entire country, more so before the labour department, who today say that they believe in socialism, democratic socialism and all that, is to decide the basic issue whether production should be used for profit or should be used for the development of larger interests of the nation. This basic issue will decide

the entire relationship of labour with management and labour with the Government. In all these 20 years of Congress rule, labour has been denied its rightful place in the entire social structure. Labour has not been trusted, labour has not been made partner in production. It has been a cog in the big wheels of those machines which make production. Is there any indication in this report that in the coming years they will be given a position of honour from where they will derive inspiration that production will not be achieved by sweat alone but by a free will of workers by making them real partners in production? No such hope has been given here

There is no labour policy indicated in this report as such. As I look into the report, I feel the entire Labour Department is like an inflated balloon. It has no weight it has no purpose, it has no direction and it swings in any direction the wind blows. The department itself is so much conscious of its administrative position of being an inflated balloon of its false sense of pride. If they go on like this, some day it will be pricked and will be burst.

Let them not talk that they believe in democratic socialism, social control of banks and all that. They must positively define what exactly they want to do so far as labour is concerned as an instrument of social change, and what steps are taken to make them partners in production. In the report there is no mention about it.

What has prevented this Ministry under this democratic set up in changing some of the basic laws which have been causing much anxiety and trouble to all of us? Somebody here said that the Congress Government have passed so many progressive legislations, but in all these legislations, there is the veiled hand of the Government or management which pulls it back. Time permitting, let me take one by one.

[Shri S Kundu]

I feel the Industrial Disputes Act needs thorough reorientation and reorganisation. Why should Government sit like an arbitrator to decide whether a dispute should be referred to a labour court or not. These labour courts, High Court and the Supreme Court have said that this power with the Government tilts the balance in favour of the employer or management due to delay. Many genuine cases have not been referred to the tribunal due to sheer political considerations. I would propose immediate amendment of section 12 of the Industrial Disputes Act so that all disputes should go to a tribunal or labour court. You may say it will become very unwieldy. There must be a provision in the Act giving power to the labour court or tribunal for scrutiny as to which cases should be admitted for further evidence and fuller enquiries and which be discarded. It should not be the exclusive jurisdiction of the Government to decide whether a dispute should be referred to a labour court or not.

Let us take the Minimum Wages Act. Minimum wages have not been fixed for all the industries. Some of the specialised industries have been picked, and through some struggle minimum wages have been fixed. I want the minimum wages to be fixed for all industries.

In spite of the Payment of Wages Act, wages are not paid for years together. How it is going to be implemented? Could you not think of any change in the legislation so that these wages due to the workers for his long work should be paid immediately. There has been some talk of some sort of an interim wage to be paid till the final wage is decided and paid. Why cannot you legislate for the payment of interim wage? If you look into the implementation provision of different labour legislations, one has to run from the SDM's court to the labour court, from the conciliation officer to the assistant labour commis-

sioners etc. In this process the worker is always the loser. Why cannot we think of some sort of a comprehensive procedure and find out one forum where there will be one labour court—district judge or some munsif who will decide all cases of labour. But we have no zeal to do these really good things. The Government always say that they have enacted many progressive labour laws. Many things that should be done are not done. I suggest that a committee consisting of labour, employer and government representatives to go thoroughly into this matter and see what radical changes in labour laws are necessary. The Minister should take it up soon. It can do good to the country.

About public undertakings the Government have been proudly saying that the indication of a socialist society and democratic socialism is the public undertakings employing about 92 lakhs of workers. But are they a model of labour employer? They are a model employer to crush labour welfare. I charge the Ministry for not being a model employer. They could have experimented in these public undertakings how to become a model employer. But they have not done so. My friend from the DMK showed statistics in which survey discloses that in most of public undertakings industries labour laws are not implemented. It is horrible to think that practically no labour laws are implemented in the public undertakings. There is delay in implementation of laws.

It is because they do not want to grant the worker his status. We still think that the IAS and ICS people know everything from agriculture to horticulture and medicine to labour. That a retrenched worker should get compensation is a simple thing, it was not known to an ICS officer with long years of experience. This only proves their anti-labour attitude. They get that type of education in the British days. This psychology has erected a

wall between the workers and the employers in the public sector undertakings. You know all the production targets could be fixed and disputes resolved jointly by the workers and management sitting around a table. It is an attitude adopted not only to production but all things. You should give some hope that the different laws beginning from the payment of wages Act to the payment of compensation Act will be implemented within a time limit in the public sector undertakings.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): They are bada sahibs.

Shri S. Kundu: After you, Maharajas, they are the big Maharajas. This is a tragedy through which we are passing. There must be an earnest attempt in the public undertakings. India is a democratic country which has embarked upon this experiment. The experiment will be fruitful if the Government become the model employer in the matter of labour relations in public undertakings. We have not done that.

Now, while I do not like to go into the complicated matters of gherao, I would like to say that it is our definite opinion that gherao, in the way in which it is being practised today, particularly in West Bengal, is against the trade union movement. What I say is, no attempt should be made to go out of the democratic structure, and no attempt should be made to subvert and wreck the democratic structure. The Industrial Disputes Act is there both in the Centre and in the States and it can be amended by the States also as they like. First, attempts should be made to amend these Acts so that the labourer could get a proper share that he desires. I can think of satyagraha where we forbid the officers to come out or get in and whenever the police comes we offer ourselves to get arrested. But we should not create such circumstances in which the entire administration cannot work.

I know there are so many things: the right things for the workers have been denied and denied for years. The workers' discontent comes out of frustration; it comes out of a sort of feeling of neglect and because the right and status which the workers have desired has been denied to them for years and years together. They have been laid off; their wages are not paid; they are retrenched mercilessly. The retrenchment compensation is not paid, and the factories close down, whimsically. Fair treatment is denied to them; we must make attempts to see that a fair treatment, a fair deal is given to the labourers. At the same time, we must create a climate in the entire country to see that gherao, where it hits at the democratic character of the Constitution, the democratic character of the trade union movement, is stopped. We must also raise our voice against it. But, at the same time, if we do not give the workers the right share quickly which is his due in society, I fear that such things may erupt in different ways; and then posterity will blame us; posterity will blame us because we did not use the democratic machinery to the betterment of this country.

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI MANOHARAN in the Chair.];

I would like to make one suggestion in this connection. I feel strongly that the interference of civil courts into industrial disputes cases should be barred. Its interference into wage awards and the implementation of the tribunal awards also should be barred. The courts should be barred from interfering with the working of the industrial tribunals. I know a case in Rourkela where a verification started, but the civil court which by an injunction has stopped this verification.

[Shri S Kundu]

The entire country is passing through such a huge unemployment. According to me, about 25 million people are unemployed, and the hon Minister at such time should not get into the mood of introducing automation and labour-saving machines. I would like to make a fervent appeal to the Minister and would like to suggest that he should prevail upon other Ministers who want to implement this automation and thereby want to cut off the employment potential in this country. He must firmly tell them not to introduce automation.

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय (पदरौना)

समापित महोदय घेराव के सबंध में बहुत से लोग बोल चुके हैं इसलिए मैं उसके सबंध में ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि घेराव जिस अभिप्राय में आया है उसका मतलब यह है कि जो वैधानिक मशीनरी है उसे बिलकुल बेकार कर दिया जाय। इसी अभिप्राय से यह घेराव आया है। अब जरूरत इस बात की है कि सेक्टर डिपार्टमेंट ऐसे उपाय ढूँढ़े कि इस वैधानिक मशीनरी को वह ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे बचा सकती है? मैंने डागे साहब की स्पीच सुनी और ईस्माइल साहब ने जो स्पीच दी उससे ऐसा लगता था जैसे मजदूरों में बाहर बोल रहे हों। लेकिन मुझे डागे साहब की स्पीच सुनकर बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 1947 के पहले यही हालत थी जब क्लीलिंगन बोर्ड नहीं था। जब रेफरेंस का कायदा नहीं था, जब कोई मशीनरी नहीं थी और उस समय स्ट्राइकें होती थी। दोनों पार्टियाँ ताकत की भाजमाइश करती थी। उस समय दोनों पार्टियाँ एक गई और गवर्नमेंट से कहा कि आप बीच में पड़िए और कोई रास्ता निकासिए जिससे दोनों दलों के अन्दर आपस में जो मनभेद हो वह किसी तरह से दूर हो। फिर इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट बना क्लीलिंगन मशीनरी बनी और

दूसरी चीजें बनी। फर्नेन्डीज साहब ने बेज बोर्ड की ऐसी तस्वीर खड़ी की कि जिससे मानस होता था कि बेज बोर्ड के कायदे मजदूरों तक पहुँचने में दस साल लग जाते हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि टेक्स्टाइल बेज बोर्ड को सिर्फ तीन साल लगे थे, 8 रुपये मिले थे। सुपर बेज बोर्ड को सिर्फ दो साल लगे थे और उनमें वह डबल तनखाह आज धीरे धीरे पा रहे हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि 34 लाख आदमी सिर्फ बेज बोर्ड के जरिए लाभ उठा रहे हैं। फर्ज कीजिए कि यह वैधानिक मशीनरी टूट जाती है। आप घेराव करते हैं और जहाँ कहीं भी आप ताकतवार हैं वहाँ तो दबा ले जाते हैं। लेकिन यह भी आप न भूलिये कि जब एक ऐक्शन होता है तो उसकी प्रतिक्रिया होती है और उसका एक नतीजा यह होगा कि हिंसा की तयारी दोनों तरफ से होगी या नहीं तो गवर्नमेंट को अपना फर्ज भरा करना होगा पुलिस के जरिए से। अगर मालिक भी अपनी कोर्ट इकट्ठी करने लगे तो देश की हालत क्या होगी? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि घेराव मजदूर आन्दोलन का बहुत बड़ा दुस्मन है और आप कहते हैं कि हम इसको चलाएंगे मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक विरोध करेगी और (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश में तो महिलाओं ने घेरा डाला।

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय महिलाएँ ही आपको घेरा डालेंगी और कौन डालेगा?

श्री हुसैन अहमद कछवाय महिलाओं के घेराव में तो पहले से ही हैं यह।

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ बेज फीज के सबंध में। मैंने अभी मिश्र जी की बात सुनी और मिश्र जी ने ठीक बात कही। उससे मुझे सम्बोध है।

लेबर डिपार्टमेंट इससे मुक्तफिक है कि बेज फीड तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक कि प्राइस फीड न हों। यही हमारा विचार है। गवर्नमेंट से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक कि वह अपने को इतना मजबूत न समझे कि कीमत को वह बिलकुल एक जगह साकर ठहरा देगी तब तक वह बेज फीड करने के खतरे को भोस न लें। नहीं तो देश के भन्वर हड़तालें होंगी और उसने हमारे जैसे धादमी रोकने की कोशिश करेंगे तो वह चम्पच से नदी की धारा रोकने जैसा होगा।

धूमरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई एक कोड प्राफ कांक्ट प्रापको निकालना चाहिए मजदूर संगठनों के लिए। हमारे भाई यह एस० एस० पी० वाले लोग हैं। इनकी एक यूनियन रत्तोबाड़ी एक कोलियरी है वहाँ पर भी। वहाँ पर किसी भी लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट की कोई कोलियरी में यूनियन नहीं थी। आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की भी यूनियन नहीं थी। . . . (ब्यवधान) . . . आज होगी। लेकिन आज भी यूनियन का फार्म नहीं लिया है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लाठी के जोर से और डंडे के जोर से यूनियन के दफ्तरो पर कब्जा करे तो इस देश के भन्वर भराजकता होगी और किसी तरह से विधान की यह शक्ति नहीं चल सकती है। ट्रेड यूनियन जो हम बनाते हैं वह एक डेमोक्रेटिक, प्रजातांत्रिक ढांचा है। प्राप भी अगर प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं तो ट्रेड यूनियन बनाते हैं और उसको रजिस्टर भी कराते हैं। क्यों कराते हैं? प्राप तो बेराब में विश्वास करते हैं। प्रापतो कानून नहीं मानते, छोड़िए ट्रेड यूनियन। लेकिन प्राप बनाते हैं इसलिए कि कड़ी धूर न फेंक दिए जायें। जहाँ तक प्राप का मतलब सघता है वहा तक तो प्राप विधान की शरण लेते हैं लेकिन मतलब निकल जाता है तो विधान को ठोकर धार देते हैं। यह बात उचित नहीं है। वहाँ पर भी धादमी धारा गया—

मि० सा—कौन उसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order. This matter is sub judice. It is in a court of law and the hon Member should not bring in those things here. He should read the report of the DIG Police of that Range.

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय : इसमें प्वाइन्ट प्राफ़ आर्डर की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है। प्राप मेरी बात सुनिये . . . खामखाह दिक्कत क्यों पैदा करते हैं।

Mr. Chairman: He is not yielding. The hon Member may kindly sit down.

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय : मैं प्राप से कहना चाहता हूँ वहा पर जिन लोगों ने भराजकता पैदा की, जो लोग बहा गये, उन्होंने अनाधिकार चेष्टा की, उनको बहा जाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं था। लाठी के बल प्राप उनको अपनी तरफ नहीं ला सकते। वहा पर एस० एस० पी० की यूनियन थी—इस तरह से मजदूरों को अपने हक में नहीं लाया जा सकता। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम और प्राप मजदूरों के सामने जायें, हम दोनों अपनी बाते उनको समझाये, मजदूर जिसके साथ जाता है, जाये लेकिन लाठी के बल से नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कज्जबाय : इसी लिये हम कहते हैं कि चुनाव करावें।

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय : चुनाव तो होता ही है। प्राप कोई यूनियन नहीं बनाते तो हम क्या करें।

एक चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शास्त्र में, रेस्टोरेट्स में, थियेटर्स में करीब-करीब साढ़े पच्चीस लाख धादमी काम करते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इस तरह का कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है कि उनको भी प्राबिन्ट फ़ंड स्कीम का फायदा हो। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि प्राप बचत धा गया है

[श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय]

जब इन लोगों को भी रिटायर होने के बाद या बूढ़े होने के बाद कोई सहायता मिल सके। इस बात पर आप विचार करें। और इस क्षेत्र में भी इस स्कीम को लागू करने की कोशिश करें।

दूसरी तरफ मैंने यह देखा है कि प्रॉविडेंट फंड में जो पांच करोड़ रुपया मालिकों के यहाँ बाकी है, यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि 900 या साढ़े नौ सौ करोड़ रुपये के कर्लेशन में साढ़े पांच करोड़ की कोई बहुत बड़ी कीमत नहीं है, बहुत छोटी रकम है, लेकिन इसका असर क्या पड़ता है, उन लोगों पर, जिन्होंने अपना चन्दा दे दिया है। जब वे चन्दा देने के बाद रिटायर होते हैं तो जिन मालिकों ने उस चन्दा को सरकार के पास जमा नहीं किया है, उन्हें मजदूरों को प्रॉविडेंट फंड का फायदा नहीं होता है। गवर्नमेंट का अपना एक फंड है, जिसमें कुछ लाख रुपया रखा गया था, लेकिन वह भी घटते-घटते आज 20 लाख रह गया है। गवर्नमेंट अब यह कहती है कि हम उनका इन्फ्रैस्ट्रक्चर नहीं देंगे जिनका चन्दा नहीं जमा हुआ है। मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि यह उन लोगों के साथ अन्याय है, क्योंकि इसमें मजदूरों का कोई कुबुर नहीं है। मजदूरों ने अपना हिस्सा दे दिया है और वह अपनी तरफ से आपके खजाने में जमा नहीं कर सकता है क्योंकि उसकी एजेन्सी के बीच में मालिक है। अगर मालिकों ने उसको इक्ट्ठा किया है और फिर उसको वे खा गये हैं, तो वह आपकी जिम्मेदारी थी कि आप उस रुपये को खे जाकर सरकार को खजाने में जमा करते। लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया और जब मजदूर काम से अलग होना है तो उसका नुकसान उसको उठाना पड़ता है। इस तरह सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

डा० मैथिली बोस वीवी की वें बहुत फुर करती हैं, वेरी बड़ी बहिन हैं। उन्होंने गोरखपुर लेबर के बारे में कहा।

मैं उनसे धर्ष कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में दो कमेटीय बन चुकी हैं—एक बिष्णु सहाय कमेटी, श्री बिष्णु सहाय, आई० सी०एस० उसके चेयरमैन थे और दूसरी कमेटी श्री धर्मबिंदु अली साहब की चेयरमैनशिप में बनी थी, उनमें लेबर के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव भी थे। दोनों कमेटीयों ने यह कहा है, उन कौन्सिल को देखने के बाद, कि गोरखपुर का जो धर्म-निर्जेशन है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है, बल्कि इंडस्ट्री के लिये बहुत ही प्रगच्छ है आप एक बात न भूलिये।

Dr. Maitreyee Basu: What has the INTUC said about it? What has the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation said about them?

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय ठीक हैं, वीवी, इसमें हमारा और आपका थोड़ा सा फर्क है। अब सवाल यह है कि दोनों ने कहा कि गोरखपुर वाले ठीक हैं बल्कि हमने देखा कि और जो प्राइवेट तरह से भरती होने वाले मजदूर थे, उन से ज्यादा तन्दरुस्ती उन गोरखपुर वालों की थी। इन गोरखपुर लेबर की बजह से दो करोड़ रुपया हर साल गोरखपुर आता है। वह गरीब इलाका है, यदि यह रुपया बन्द कर दिया गया तो वहाँ के लोगों की क्या दशा होगी।

डा० मैथिली बोस सन्नको जेस में रख दो ठीक हो जायेगा, बहा भी खड़ेगा।

श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय ऐसा क्यों बोलती हैं, आपके कलकत्ते में भी यू० पी० और बिहार के पांच-छ लाख मजदूर गये हैं।

मिनीमम बेजोब के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि बर्लान-कम्पनन आप उसमें सुसर करते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह चेखन हूँ कि जो फायदे मिनिमम बेजोब है, हर स्टेड में एक रुपये के अग्रुड ही कहीं अग्रुड हों। पांच के अगरे के यह कि स्तनी अग्रुड है—क्या आप समझती हैं कि ६० सेंक, ८० सेंक का अग्रुड अग्रुड हों और

आदमी गुजर कर सकता है लेकिन है आपका एक्ट ऐसा है कि उस से ज्यादा पाने के लिये मजदूर को कोई सहारा नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि आप इस पर जरूर विचार करें।

वर्कज की एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। वर्कज एजुकेशन के सम्बन्ध में मेरा भी बहुत दिनों से सम्बन्ध रहा है। मुझे इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि स्कीम बहुत अच्छी है, इस स्कीम से काफी काम भी हुआ है, लेकिन इसका जो अभि-प्राय था, जो उद्देश्य था उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं हुई। दरअसल इस स्कीम का उद्देश्य यह था कि धीरे-धीरे यूनियन इस काम को अपने हाथ में लें, लेकिन जिस तरह से फाइनेन्सेज और दूसरी तरह की कड़ाइयां इसमें रखी गई हैं, कोई भी यूनियन आपसे षेड लेने के लिये आगे नहीं आती है। अगर कोई भी एजुकेशन के लिये आन्ट लेने नहीं आता है, यूनियन इस जिम्मेदारी को नहीं उठाती है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी इस स्कीम को चलने दीजिये, बल्कि मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि आर ट्रेड यूनियन वर्कज की एजुकेशन के लिये किसी यूनो-वर्सिटी के साथ कोई अरेन्जमेन्ट कीजिये ताकि हमारे अच्छे-अच्छे वर्कज ट्रेड यूनियनज सम्बन्धी उच्च एजुकेशन पा सकें।

एक बात मैं रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। इतिफाक से यह मिनिस्ट्री लेबर के साथ साथ रिहैबिलिटेशन के काम को भी देखती है। जब पाकिस्तान बना और हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा हुआ था, उस समय गंगा के खादर में करीब 1480 रिम्यूज्ड आये थे और वहां सैटिल हुए थे। हम अपनी रिहैबिलिटेशन स्कीमों पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद यह भी पता नहीं लगाते हैं कि आया वे स्कीमों चल भी रही हैं या नहीं चल रही है, जिन आदमियों को किसी जगह सैटिल किया था, वे वहां सैटिल भी हुए या नहीं। मैं गंगा

के खादर की बात कर रहा था, वहां जो 1480 आदमी बसाये गये, उन में से 600 तो बहुत पहले ही भाग गये थे, बीच में 200 के लगभग और चले गये होंगे हमारा ख्याल है कि अब वहां पर थोड़े ही रह गये हैं। वहां पर शूगर फैक्ट्री खोलने के लिये जिस आदमी को लाइसेंस दिया गया, उसके पास कोई पूंजी नहीं थी, उसके ऊपर 420 का मुकदमा चल रहा है, अगर इस तरह से स्कीम को चलायेंगे तो यह समस्या कैसे हल होगी। सुचेता जी ने जब वह वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर थीं, इनका काफी ख्याल किया, उनको काफी सहारा दिया, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से एन्कवायरी करायें कि जिनको आपने वहां पर सैटिल किया था, आज उनकी हालत क्या है। आया वे ठीक से वहां पर चल रहे हैं या छोड़ कर चले गये हैं और यदि वहां पर हैं तो उनको क्या तकलीफें हैं वे वहां पर रहेंगे या चले जायेंगे या उनकी जो तकलीफें हैं उनको किस हद तक मिटाया जा सकता है—इस पर आपको ख्याल करना चाहिये। ऐसा न हो कि हम आगे चलते जायें, और पीछे जो कुछ हो, उसका हमको पता न हो।

बस मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता था।

Shri V. Narasimha Rao (Parvathi-puram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is one section in our political profession which has been positively encouraging the gala of gherao, not so much to ameliorate the labour conditions as to achieve certain political ends. It is rather a pity that the Government has not been giving due attention to this problem which it ought to receive in the normal course of events.

17 hrs.

We have very well established procedural patterns to resolve the employer-employee differences and disputes. We have the machinery for

[Shri V Narasimha Rao]

arbitration and judicial settlements. No case has yet been made why recourse to gherao is to be made, why recourse to gherao is required in the absence of the proven failure of the existing machinery

I am for settling with the labour any grievances, if they can make out a genuine case for grievances and the real cause for redress. Short of this legitimate cause for grievance, I am against adoption of gherao, if oriented by extraneous political complexes. I, therefore, urge upon the Government that this new trend in industrial relations should be nipped in the bud itself.

During the year 1966, devaluation was resorted to by the Government of India, and the wholesale prices have risen by 16 per cent during 1966-67. The working class consumer price index went up from 174 in March 1966 to 198 in February 1967, an increase of over 14 per cent over the level of March, 1966. In the case of workers, the Central and State Governments had to raise the DA substantially and better other service conditions, etc.

Apart from the general monetary and fiscal measures, the Government had to stabilise prices. Efforts were to be made by the Ministry to cover a large number of workers and to see that they are benefited.

The Government had never thought of agricultural labourers who are very poor and who live in small huts in the villages. In the case of industrial labour, they have got rules and Acts and unions to protect themselves and to get their grievances redressed, but the agricultural labourers have no such organisation in India. So, the Government should pay a special attention to improve the conditions of agricultural labourers.

I am a tribal representative. I am justified in expressing my concern over the inadequate attention paid by the

Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation to the tribal people. We achieved independence about two decades ago. The tribal people had been given all assurances by the Constitution to improve their lot. We have now before us a large number of public undertakings, which can easily absorb a sizeable section of the tribal people and thus let them have a glimpse of civilization either by employing them as skilled labour after training or by employing them as unskilled labour.

17 03 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Until now, no appreciable attempt has been made in this direction. What is more, even though the tribals had been displaced from their usual homes by the setting up of big industrial plants like the Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi and because of collieries and the spreading of industrialisation, no earnest endeavour has been made by the Government to absorb the tribal people in the industrial set up.

I, therefore, appeal to the Government that the only way to integrate the tribal people with the general stream of the national life is to induce them to leave their tribal habitations and adopt the life of the normal Indian standard. The best way to achieve this objective is by educating them and absorbing them in public services. The second way which the Government can effectively implement is that the tribal people should be commissioned in the largest numbers possible in the position of unskilled workers in all public undertakings.

The Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation have not made adequate arrangements in the camps for providing educational, medical and other facilities to the migrants in Betapur, Andamans, Dandakaranya in Orissa, Chanda, Maharashtra, Lakhimpur Kheri in U.P., and also in other States. The new migrants in the camps, from

Pakistan, Burma and other countries, are about 30 per cent and they consist of non-agriculturist families, their profession is trade and business. They are fully assisted by the Government, who have provided financial assistance and granted small scale and medium scale industries and cottage industries units. I hope and trust Government will pay special attention to all these matters.

Shri G. S. Dhillon (Taran Taran) At the far end of this debate, I would only speak on the rehabilitation of the people of the war hit areas. I have been listening to this debate since yesterday but I am sorry no reference has been made to the rehabilitation of the people of these unfortunate areas.

As you would recall, I had made a reference to this at the time of the general discussion on the general budget also. When I talk about war-hit areas, I mean the areas affected by the Indo-Pakistan war during 1965. The area can be divided into three parts, namely area occupied by Pakistan, area occupied by our Armed Forces while occupying at the time of war-preparedness, and the area at the back of that which was hit by bombs or other army action. When I talk about this, I include in this all the areas in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and Rajasthan also which have been war-hit. In Punjab, nearly two thousand persons got displaced in the districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Ferozepur. So far, they were only added on to the camps. The position about these unfortunate refugees is entirely different from that of the older refugees who came in 1947 or the other persons who have come from overseas, to whom a reference was made by Shri S. Kandappan.

After their resettlement in rural areas, the only relief given to them was a couple of bullocks costing about Rs. 800 which is not in keeping with the real prices in the market and a maximum amount of Rs. 1000 for building a kutchra house where, however, the limit was actually kept up to Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, and Rs. 2000 for

pucca houses in rural areas, and so far as the Khem Karan area goes, the relief given is Rs. 2000 for a house and Rs. 4000 by way of loan.

Recently, as I told Shri Hathi when I led a deputation of certain refugees from Khem Karan, Government have been a kind enough to give some compensation to the farmers for the crops destroyed during the Pakistani occupation. That too in the few villages round about Khem Karan in Ferozpur district. The naturally corollary followed that if this ad hoc compensation for the crops destroyed during the operations was given to the rural areas, the other part of the compensation immediately concerns the urban areas also. No compensation is given to the artisans or commercial establishments or shopkeepers in Khem Karan or other towns on the border which were hit. I spoke about it to the Minister that as a matter of principle if you compensate farmers for the destruction of their crops, you cannot deny it in so far as properties destroyed or looted from the shops of persons who were hit by the war were concerned. The refugees have represented to Shri Hathi to apply the same principle to these urban areas as in the rural areas.

Secondly a statement was issued sometime back here about the pace at which rehabilitation work was progressing. It was stated that it had almost been completed. But the recent statement I have been able to secure about the work done on the basis of the report given by the Punjab Government is that payment of maintenance allowance to the remaining 100 families has not been given so far. About 100 families are still on the roll. Payment of grants for reconstruction of houses in the remaining 880 cases is due. It is not a small figure. Then payment of grants for construction of shops. It was stated that only a few cases were there. But the people who came here comprising that deputation had said that a number of cases were there, which is a fact, which they gave in writing to the Minister.

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

Then loan assistance to be given in 639 pending cases for reconstruction of houses. 639 people have not been given loans to reconstruct their houses. This statement was made only about three weeks ago. Loan assistance to be given in the remaining 106 cases for non-agricultural purposes. Then payment of compensation for loss of crops due to enemy action in Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozpur. These things are pending.

Within the brief time given to me, I would only request the Minister to appoint a committee of a few members of this House or of his own officers to take an overall assessment of the question of resettlement of these war-hit areas. It is not a very big problem; a few villages occupied in the Fazilka sub-division, a few villages occupied round about Khem Karan and certain villages across the Ravi are all that are involved. When that committee goes there, it will find that actually the conditions prevailing there are not as happy as reported in the report here. I have read the report. There is no reference made therein to these war-hit areas. Reference has been made to the problems of refugees from Ceylon, Burma and so on.

So far as the rehabilitation problem of refugees from Pakistan who came in 1947 is concerned, it is almost 20 years now since the that department has been functioning and it should be wound up. There is no need for unnecessary work to be created to enable these people to find a pretext to continue in office for such a long period. It is purely a waste of time. The only important work of resettlement concerns uprooted persons or ousted persons from overseas, and even more important, persons uprooted from the war-hit areas. I hope you will look into it.

So much has already been said about other problems in this debate. I will not take time on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen. You have written to me regarding the refugee problem. You will confine your remarks to that.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): Thank you for giving me some time. I am going to speak exclusively on the question of refugees. I thought it was necessary somebody from West Bengal should speak.

Shri Hathi: I am happy, nobody has spoken.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Nearly 8 million people came from East Pakistan to India, and out of them nearly 4 million live in West Bengal; the next concentration is in Assam, then in Tripura, and then scattered all over India. The conditions of these refugees for the last few years have been horrible. I invite Mr. Hathi to go and visit some of these areas.

Just now a friend from DMK said that the refugees who were sent to Tamilnad had to quit that area within a couple of weeks. These refugees are taken somewhere outside West Bengal, they are told that agriculturists would be given land, all sorts of promises are made. For the last 20 years this has been the experience of the refugees that after having gone there, they have to come back after a few weeks, months or years.

Now the situation is so explosive in the whole area, Assam, Tripura, West Bengal and other parts of India, that the Central Government should take serious note of it.

Seven to eight years back the Government of India had a discussion with the then West Bengal Government, and both of them came to the conclusion that the refugee problem in West Bengal had been solved, the only problems that remained were some of the residuary problems, and after having taken this decision the

Government of India wanted the West Bengal Government to deal with the residuary problem.

But one year back, Mr Atulya Gosh, who was then the President of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, himself admitted that there were nearly 36 lakhs of refugees in West Bengal and half of them had not been properly resettled.

The new ministry has come in West Bengal. Mr. Hathi had a talk with the Minister from West Bengal, and he has been able at least to realise the enormity of the problem. As I said; I would ask him to go to some of these border areas, the areas under the police stations of Nadia, Barasat, Habra, Bongaon, Gaighate, etc., where lakhs of refugees live. In Nadia the original population was 7 lakhs, now it is more than 14 lakhs. This increase is due to the influx of refugees. In all these police stations the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste refugees, agricultural and non-agricultural refugees live in camps in villages, in colonies. The colonies are not regularised, and they are eking out a miserable existence in the camps. There is terrible unemployment among the refugees particularly in these areas. If Mr Hathi or Mr Mishra goes to the area—I hope they have some human conscience—they will be moved.

The West Bengal Government has submitted some schemes to the Centre. If the Centre takes them into consideration and gives some financial assistance, this huge manpower can be fully utilised in agriculture, industry and handicrafts. I have seen that in certain border areas like Bongaon, Bagda, etc. vast lands are uncultivated. People do not get an proper recognition of their work. Land is not distributed to the refugees. These lands remain untilled for the last four or five years; in West Bengal where there is a chronic deficit in food production and rice production, these refugees could be fully utilised for tilling land and employment in industry. There is a corporation and there are certain industries in Bang Hooghly and in certain other areas. I do not

know what is happening. I have got a hunch that proper attention is not given to these industries. If the Central Government in co-operation with West Bengal Government pays some attention to these industrial centres, many more refugees could be utilised. Lastly, I want to mention one incident. Nearly 18 years back the Centre started a big colony for the East Bengal refugees: Asoka Nagar urban Scheme. Houses had been constructed by the Central Government and refugees had been settled there. Till now the refugees do not know whether they are the owners of these small houses. Neither the Central Government nor the West Bengal government had taken any care to see that these refugees are properly settled and they get these houses and cottages constructed for them by the Central government. I request Mr Hathi to look into this matter seriously and sympathetically for these are the people who had been uprooted from East Bengal for no crime of theirs.

Shri Bhagavati (Tezpur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, some hon. friends objected to the Minister of State then my hon friend Mr Mishra referred to the background of labour policy and also to the national objective. I feel that he did the right thing in saying so because it is necessary that we always keep in view the ideology for which all of us are pledged. Much of our difficulties will vanish if all of us accept the national objective and the principle underlying that objective. It is not enough that the Government accepts that objective sincerely; it is necessary that the employers also accept that objective sincerely. As trade union workers, we experience many difficulties in the field. We have to negotiate for months and years for solving a simple problem. Why is it so? There are laws. There is machinery to settle disputes. But employers, generally speaking, have not changed their outlook. I am constrained to say that the management in the public sector also has not changed its outlook very much. Industries in the public sector are

[Shri Bhagwati]

nationalised concerns; they are socialistic institutions. Even then, the old way of doing things prevail there. The outlook is the same as in the private sector. I do not know how we can change that. I think it is necessary that steps should be taken to change the mind of the people also. Of course, we have to implement the labour legislation and labour Acts properly and fully. But that can also be done only if we have general acceptance of the principles for which we speak.

Sir, we are hearing about the wage freeze slogan, but I would only like to mention one thing. In the second Plan, the right of the workers to fair wage was recognised, but it is painful reading that in the draft outline of the fourth Plan, it has been stated that the criterion of a fair wage is long-term guiding principle only and in the current situation, the issue has been narrowed down to protecting the present living standards of the workers that means we have not gone ahead in the matter of fixing the wages. Even the nutritional requirements have not been implemented. That consideration also has been left over. That is why it is preposterous to talk of wage freeze under the present circumstances. I do not know of any country where the difference of wages or income is so wide as in this country. That we tolerate such differences shows that we have not sincerely taken the objective which we set before ourselves. If we are sincerely trying to achieve the national objective, this difference could not be tolerated by anybody any longer.

The workers are very much interested in industrialisation, more particularly in socialist industrialisation because they know that by industrialisation only they can have a better living. If the country is industrialised, then only there can be more wealth and then only the living standard can be raised. For industrialisation, there are mainly two conditions: one, the application of new

method and tools for production. If in this country we need an intellectual revolution, if I may say so, for discovering indigenous methods and tools for production so that we can increase our production and compete in the world market with our own resources. Export and import or industrial policy alone cannot do any miracle. Miracle can only be done in the field of production, by new techniques and tools for production, and that is possible if our intellectuals and workers can apply their mind in that direction and discover new methods and tools of production.

Secondly, what is necessary for industrialisation is labour productivity. I agree that labour productivity must be increased. Productivity has many facets. Sometimes some people want to create an impression that the workers in this country are not very efficient and their productivity is very low. I would like to say that the workers in this country do not lag behind the workers in any other country. I met one Russian engineer in Bhilai; and he told me that the Indian unskilled workers were quite good in picking up very difficult tasks. There are many other evidences to show that Indian workers can do well, but the conditions of service are not as it should be. That is why the cost of production is high and productivity is low. It is surprising that the cost of production in this country is high even though the wages are among the lowest. We should find out why it is so. For reducing the cost of production, it is absurd to think that we should reduce the already meagre wages of the workers. There are other aspects to which we have to give special attention.

I would like to say a few words about the plantation industry. The tea plantation industry was developed as a part of colonial economy. The high cost structure, having very costly managerial staff, managing houses, brokers, warehouses, high profit high dividend, low reserve and

low wages—these are the phenomena of the tea industry in this country. 13 agency houses control three-fourth of the production of tea in north India. Out of 6 brokers, 4 European brokers handle the purchase of tea. One single warehousing company controls warehousing. Almost the whole control of the industry is in the hands of a few people. Dr. Maitreyee Basu referred to it and I agree with her. In 1956, there was fall in export of tea from this country as we are facing today. How is it that when the tea consumption in UK has not come down, our export has come down?

Even in the Rege Committee report, it has been mentioned that in the tea industry in India, there were 10 lakh workers in 1944. How is it that after so many years, when the acreage under tea plantation has gone up and production has increased, the labour force is only 7 lakh workers in tea industry. It is very strange. One man committee was formed to go into this question and that committee has reported that natural vacancies in Tea Estates have not been filled up. I consider it a very serious problem. It is against the interests of the country to do something which increases the number of unemployed. Previously it was always considered that in the tea industry, the recruitment is on a family basis. If we take the percentage of dependants in relation to earning worker, we shall find that from 12 in 1952 it went up to 16 in 1954 in the case of male workers and from 16 in 1952 to 24 in 1954 in the case of females. It is a serious problem.

As regards housing programme very little has been done in these years. Government of Assam wanted to raise the standard of housing and a new specification was suggested. The employers did not accept it. According to the Plantation Act and rules, the employer was to build 8 per cent of houses every year. That has not been done for some years past. For a series of years, the tea industry has topped the list for profit-

making. Yet that industry is allowed to go on without building houses for the workers.

डा० सुर्व प्रकाश पुरी (नवावा) : श्रीमान, आज मजदूर और मजदूरी को लेकर कौसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है हमें हमारे मंत्री महोदय झण्डी तरह जानने हैं। वे मजदूर जो कि कारखानों में काम करते हैं उन को लेकर बहुत बड़े बड़े संगठन हैं बहुत बड़ी बड़ी राजनीतिक पार्टिया हैं, उन के लोग उस में लगे हुए हैं। लेकिन वह मजदूर जो कि हमारे किसानों के साथ काम करते हैं खेतों में मैं उन को और ध्यान दिलाने हुए मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब तक कोई ऐसे निर्णय लिए हैं कि उन के लिए भी कोई एक वेज फिक्स हो कि हा उन को मजदूरी कम से कम इतनी होनी चाहिये? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हमारा व्यक्तिगत अनुभव है, हमने यह देखा है कि एक ही जिले में, एक ही सब-डिवीजन में, विभिन्न जगहों में कहीं किसी मजदूर को चार सेर मिलता है तो कहीं दूसरी जगह साढ़े छ सेर। क्योंकि बड़े किसान जो हैं वह दे पाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि छोटे किसान मजदूरों को अपने यहाँ नहीं ला पाते हैं और वह अपनी खेती नहीं करवा पाते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : महीने का या रोज का ?

डा० सुर्व प्रकाश पुरी : रोज का। आप ने खेती नहीं करवायी है क्या ?

तो उस भयावह स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन मजदूरों की ओर क्या यह सरकार कभी नहीं देखेगी जिन के ऊपर आज की यह सारी स्थिति निर्भर करती है जिस की वजह से आज आप विदेश से भीख मांग कर अपने लिए धन लाते हैं। कब तक हमारे लिए धन आसो,

[श्री सुर्वे प्रकाश पुरी]

हमें बिलायेंगे। अगर उन मजदूरों की ओर इन का ध्यान जाय, अगर उन मजदूरों की मजदूरी की सही स्तर पर ला कर रखें तो वह उस उत्पादक और उस लगन से जेतो में काम कर सकते हैं कि जिस से आप का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक बढ़ सकता है। आप के उत्पादन में कितनी उमने बढ़ि हो सकती है।

पुनर्वास की ओर ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि उन जगहों में जहां आपने उन रिफ्यूजी लोगों को लाकर रखा जो कि बाहर से भाये, उन की सामाजिक जो चेतना थी वह अभी तक वसी ही थी, वह हम जैसे सामाजिक प्राणी हैं, समाज के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, लोगों के साथ रहना चाहते हैं, अच्छे घरों में रहना चाहते हैं, अपने को अगर नहीं खाने को अच्छा मिलता है तो कम से कम बच्चों को चाहते हैं कि उनका अच्छा खाना दे, लेकिन क्या आप ने उन घरों में जाकर देखा है जहां वह रहते हैं? क्या आप ने देखा है कि आज से दस साल पहले आप ने जो घर बनवाये हैं वह घर आज किस हालत में है और किस प्रकार ने वह बहा रहते हैं? बरसात के दिना में क्या आप ने कभी देखा है कि कितनी बून्दें उस घर के छन्दर कमरों में जाकर पड़ती हैं और वह बहा रह नहीं पाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय, मंत्री होने के नाते से नहीं तो कम से कम मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से इस समस्या की ओर देखें, वह बहा जाकर देखे कि किस प्रकार वह लोग रह रहे हैं।

. . . (अवधान)

आप को उस ओर भी देखना होगा कि रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर अथवा मदिरों के द्वार पर निक्षमणों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या आप ने कभी मात्तुम करने की कोशिश की है कि यह निक्षमण

किस वर्ग के है? कहा से भाये हैं और क्या आप उन्हें भीख माग्ने की स्थिति में हटाकर किसी ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं रख सकते जहां उन्हें अपने धर्म व शक्ति का सचमुच एहसास हो सके। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इन की जांच करवाइए। इस का जो सही रास्ता निबन सकता है उस को निकालने की भरसक जल्दी में जल्दी कोशिश करे। यदि आपकी सरकार ने भीख माग्ने की नीति अपनाई है तो मार दण को तो निश्चय न बनाओ कम से कम इतना तो निश्चय करना ही चाहिये और मुझे आशा है कि आप भी न ही इसकी तरफ कदम उठावेंगे।

Shri Sequeira (Gos, Daman and Diu) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the attitude of the Government on the labour question seems to be that some sort of a solution should be found for problems after they arise and precious little should be done in order to prevent these problems from arising. It is very easy to see why it happens. When I read this report it is clearly stated there that no comprehensive review of labour problems has been made since 1931 and that only a brief review was made in 1946.

I was happy to read that a National Commission has been appointed to go into this question, and that a report will come in next year. I would request the hon Minister that once he has the report, the Ministry should not sleep on it, it should act on it, and it should also appoint a standing committee to see that what has happened, does not repeat itself. The labour problems, and the whole labour situation, should always be under continuous review.

It seems to me that the Government seems to have some sort of vested interest in having agitations all the

time perhaps to justify the Emergency powers they have. Otherwise how can they justify that for every wage board, there has to be an agitation. As my hon friend, Mr George Fernandes said, there has to be one agitation to constitute a wage board, another one to get the interim relief, the third one to get the final report and the fourth one to get the Minis try to do something

Shri Hathi. You did not hear the speech of Mr Pandey

Shri Sequeira. I heard him. What did he say about it? Agitations are going on. Instead of this, would it not be easier for each of the large industries to appoint a standing advisory group constituted the same way? What would happen is that these problems would be under constant review, and would be solved before any agitation arises. This group will also consider the problems without being under the pressure of any agitation

Then one of the greatest difficulties is that once the labour problems arise, the present machinery, the Industrial Disputes Act machinery, is very slow in dealing with them. I submit that it is not enough that the aggrieved party should be able to get justice eventually but it is also necessary that it should be able to get it swiftly. My hon friend here mentioned some details as to how this could be done. I find that in this House there are many hon Members who have large experience in labour matters. I would suggest to the hon Minister that even before the National Commission's report is made, he should constitute a Parliamentary Committee consisting of those Members, so that he could see what steps should be taken immediately to see that industrial disputes are solved quicker than at present, so that everybody knows where he stands soon after the dispute arises

On the question of the Provident Fund Act, I notice that two-thirds of

the funds are invested in Government securities and that these draw a very small rate of interest. This is the people's money, the savings of the workers, not the revenue of the Government. If the Government is unable to offer attractive terms, I submit the trustees should be perfectly free to invest the money wherever they are able to get the best return for the workers, to whom the money belongs

On the question of death relief, I may say that it is a good measure but I must draw your attention to the fact that when a worker dies, his widow normally finds it difficult to get the money. We had a case recently in which they started insisting on all kinds of certificates, all kinds of court clearances and all that. It will be a very simple matter if a nomination is made, and a simple death certificate could bring a cheque to the widow within a week. This is how the benefit should be given

Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad (Jamshedpur). How a genuine widow is to be found?

Shri Sequeira. There will be a nomination made. It is not a question only of the widow. Whoever the nominee is should get the benefit

The question of unemployment insurance and retirement/family pension is also a very welcome idea. This is a very far-reaching thing and it is a thing that, I believe, the Government should go about carefully, and may I suggest this to the Minister he has got his own scheme; try it out in a sector for one year, see what the bugs are, iron out the bugs, and then only extend it to the other industries. It will be easier, and there will be less trouble if it is done in this way

There is one question of particular interest to my constituency and I would like to mention it. It is about the iron ore mines labour welfare

[Shri Sequeira]

case. I believe Rs. 60 lakhs have been collected, but only Rs. 18 lakhs have been spent. Schemes have been drawn up for the rest of the money, and they are lying here pending for some permission or something. This money is collected from the place where the iron ore is produced. There is a local committee, and it should be completely autonomous. They should be able to use the money immediately, for the welfare of the people who produce iron ore.

I would like to say one thing in conclusion, and that is about national productivity. It is a question that interests the Government, the labour and the employers. Unless the Government can take an attitude that it is going to take all these three people together, and to foresee the problems, instead of trying to solve them haphazardly after they arise, you may have all the slogans like 'workers unite', 'finish the monopolies, (whether in public or in private sector,)' etc., but the labour is going to be in the same sorry plight in which it is today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Shiv Chandika Prasad

श्री अचल सिंह (भागरा) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी पांच मिनट का समय मिला ना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will also get a few minutes. Two or three members can speak today.

Mr. Shiv Chandika Prasad may finish in five minutes.

Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: It is not possible, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will not allow him.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): Mr. Achal Singh is a senior

member. He should be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will be given a chance.

Mr. Shiv Chandika Prasad

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी का जवाब देने ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी दो-तीन स्पीच और होने वाली है ।

श्री शिवचण्डिका प्रसाद (जयशेवपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने बहुत से उन बन्नाओं से सहमत नहीं हूँ, जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि आज 20 वर्षों के अन्दर मजदूरों के लिये सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है । भारत सरकार ने पिछले 20 वर्षों के अन्दर मजदूरों को बहुत सी ग़ुलियतें दिलाई हैं और जहाँ तक कांग्रेस सरकार की बात है, कांग्रेस सरकार के चलते आज अन्न का महत्व बढ़ा है आज भारत में मजदूरों की इज्जत और मान है और मजदूर भी आज देश में अपनी इज्जत और मान को बनाये-रखने के लिये पूँजी-पतियों के साथ हर मामले में मुकाबला कर रहा है । जब कि हमारे देश में सूखा और बाढ़ होता है, जब कि हमारे देश पर बाहरी दुश्मनों का हमला होता है, हमारे मजदूर भाई अपना सब कुछ देश के लिये कुरबान करने को तैयार रहते हैं, लाखों रुपया दान के रूप में देते हैं और कहीं कहीं तो मजदूर वर्ग ने पूँजीपतियों और मालिकों से भी ज्यादा सुरक्षा के लिये सूखा और बाढ़ ग्रस्त बहनों और भाइयों के लिये दिया है, आज हम लोगों को अपने मजदूरों पर गर्व है ।

मैं इस समय मजदूरों के हित के लिये सरकार को और क्या क्या करना चाहिये, इसके बारे में अपने सुझाव देता हूँ । नारे देना के लिये अन्न का एक कानून बनाया जाय उसमें कोई बाफ़ नंडाफ़्ट और कोई धाक

डिस्मिशन का भी उल्लेख किया जाना चाहिये वर्तमान समय में जो बहुत से फार्मों को भरना और रिटर्न देना पड़ता है, इस व्यवस्था को दूर करना चाहिये। इस प्रथा से मालिकों और मजदूरों दोनों के लिये परेशानी पैदा होती है। कानून का पालन ठीक से होता है या नहीं, इस का भार सरकार अपने इन्स्पेक्शन स्टाफ और मजदूर यूनियनों के हाथ में छोड़ दे। जहाँ पर मालिक कानून की अवहेलना करते पाये जाये वहाँ पर उन को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दिवाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। केस का निपटारा जल्दी में जल्दी होना चाहिये और मजदूरों को कम से कम पैसा मुकदमों में खर्च करना पड़े इस की सुविधा होनी चाहिये।

कंसिडरेशन आफिसर की पोस्ट उड़ानी चाहिये। मालिक और मजदूर दोनों पार्टीज में से जो चाहे इस के लिये नेबर आफिसर की सेवा ले सकता है। प्रारविटेशन पैनेल की लिस्ट तैयार कर देनी चाहिये और मजदूरों को सेवर कोर्ट में जाने की छूट देनी चाहिये। केवल ऐसी यूनियन्स को जो नैर कानूनन हस्तगत करती हों उन्हें सेवर कोर्ट में जाने से रोक देना चाहिये। ऐसी यूनियन्स को मालिक के साथ बैठ कर ही आपस में समझौता करने के लिये विवश करना चाहिये। इस से मालिक और मजदूरों के बीच अच्छे रिस्ते कायम होंगे उन का प्रेम बढ़ेगा और प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ेगा।

अधिक से अधिक सेमिनार का आयोजन होना चाहिये ताकि मजदूर और मालिकों को उन के हकों का उन के कर्तव्यों को और प्राप्तिवैशान्स को इस के माध्यम द्वारा बताया जा सके। कम हिंस्रमन्वी फिल्म्सों के प्रदर्शन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

कारखानों की छुट्टी सभी लोगों के लिये एक ही होनी चाहिये। अभी मन्चकी रेटेज और डेली रेटेज के लिए अलग अलग छुट्टी है यह बीच बाल करनी चाहिये इस के लिये अगर मन्चकी रेटेज की छुट्टी कुछ कम करने की

जकरत पड़े तो उस को कम कर देना चाहिये। बहुत से मजदूरों को हफ्ते की छुट्टी सवैतन नहीं मिलती है। यह प्रथा भी बन्द होनी चाहिये और हफ्ते की छुट्टी पैसे के साथ मिले इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

मजदूर क्षेत्र में और उस के पास पास गराज की जिक्र पर रोक लगानी चाहिये।

अभी जो मजदूर कठिन काम करते हैं वा कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं, वा हवाई बस काम करते हैं, उन्हें और मजदूरों से अधिक पैसा मिले इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon Member should conclude

Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: I have still to say so many things, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I told him in the beginning itself that he would get only five minutes. I want to accommodate two more Members So, he should conclude now

Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: At least give me five more minutes

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not possible I had requested the hon Minister and I got some time from him

Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: I have still many suggestions to make, Sir, in the interest of the workers and the nation

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time for it now He should resume his seat

Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: At least, let me conclude my speech, Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him please resume his seat

Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: All right, Sir, thank you

श्री अखिल सिंह (भागदर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में भारत इंडस्ट्री सब से बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है और हम में लाखों मन तैल बिहार असम बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र को जाता है। वहां के मजदूरों को मुश्किल से 50 या 55 स० मासिक मिलता है। मैं लिखते हो वहाँ मे टेंड्रिंग मिनिस्टर ने और उत्तर प्रदेश के मिनिस्टर ने कहा रहा है और लिखता रहा है कि उन को इन मामलों की ठीक करना चाहिये। उन्होंने जा हा कर दिया लेकिन अब तक कुछ नहीं हुआ आज तक उनकी सम्बन्ध बड़ी नहीं है।

मेरा ध्यान से निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अखिल इंडस्ट्री के मजदूरों के वास्ते एक बेज बोर्ड अवश्य बनाया जाये ताकि उन की सम्बन्ध ठीक हो सके। आज कल एक मजदूर को महंगाई के मामले में 50-55 स० महीना मिलने से क्या हो सकता है ?

श्री सिंह (पंजिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां बहुत सी चीजें कही गई हैं पेरान बेज क्राउन आदि के बारे में। मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ किम को शायद किसी ने रिफर नहीं किया है। हम लोगों ने देखा है कि गोआ में जो उत्तर काम करने आते हैं वह गोआ के बाहर से आते हैं। लेकिन उन के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई कि जहाँ वह आते हैं उन को स्थान पाक्स का रेजिमेंशन दिया जाये या कालेरा का इनाकुलेशन दिया जाये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण बात है। उन के लिये हाउसिंग आदि की बातें बहुत कहीं जाती हैं लेकिन जहाँ बुनियादी

बात है, बाइसरी बात है, जिस का सम्बन्ध उन की प्रगति और जीवन से है उस की चीज कोई ध्यान नहीं देता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मजदूरों के बारे में केवल गोआ में नहीं अखिल भारत में ही यह बात जरूर की जानी चाहिये कि उन के लिये स्थान पाक्स का रेजिमेंशन और कालेरा का इनाकुलेशन प्राविलेटरी कर दिया जाये।

हम लोग पहले देखते थे कि जो मजदूर गोआ में काम करने आते थे, बाइर पर ही उन को कालेरा का भी स्थान पाक्स का बेकरीन इजेक्शन दे दिये जाते थे। लेकिन अब जहाँ मजदूर आते हैं वह बिना किसी इजेक्शन के आते हैं और स्थान पाक्स और कालेरा से भरते हैं। गोआ के लोगों का भी खतरा निर्माण होता है। इस लिये इस की और जरूर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। यह बड़ी इम्पोर्टेंट बात है और प्रत्येक कामगार के लिये महत्व की है। इस लिये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट दोनों इस बात की व्यवस्था करे कि प्रत्येक मजदूर जो हा बाइर वह किसी भी अवसर में काम करता है और किसी भी राज्य में काम करता है उस के लिये यह बुनियादी बात की जाये।

M. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister will reply tomorrow

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow

17.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, July 20, 1967/Asadha 29, 1889 (Shukla)